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THE

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ART. I. *Yuetung Tung kwán Lu* 粵東同官錄, *or a Catalogue of the Officers in the province of Kwángtung or Canton.* Noticed by a Chinese student.

THIS catalogue forms a volume of about one hundred and sixty leaves (220 pages), and contains the names and official history of the officers in the province from the governor down to the district magistrates. It is published annually in octavo in the best style of printing; each leaf is divided by red lines, into eighteen columns, separated into an upper and lower part, and as the printing is in black ink, and neatly done, the effect is unusually elegant. In the upper part are given the genealogies of the officers, from their great grandfather to their great grandsons, and the names of their wives are also included, with the names of such male relations of their wives, as have been or are persons of distinction. In the lower part of the page are given the officers' own names, the time of their birth, the year in which they became *siútsái* 秀才 or A. B., and *kiú jin* 舉人 or A. M., &c. If they have purchased their rank, the time of making the purchase is specified, and also the particular manner in which it was purchased.

The Chinese method of buying office is as follows: the purchases are made by those who have contributed money for repairing the banks of the Yellow river, or any others, or for contributing money in time of war, or to any other great affair. These offices are special favors, and the seasons for such purchases are limited by the em-

peror to one or more years. But if a man gets a title without taking any office, he can buy it whenever he likes.

After these particulars about the parentage, names, &c., of the officers, an account is given of the course through which they have reached that office which they now fill, enumerating in order all the appointments which they have held in the service of their country.

Concerning the genealogies, given in the upper part of the page, it is to be observed that the Chinese first write about their great-grandfather down to their parents. Next, to show that their parents are both alive, they write *kü king hiá* 具慶下, 'all happy below,' i. e. those who are next, or inferior, to the parents are happy,—happy because their parents are alive. But if their parents are both dead, they write *yung kán hiá* 永感下, 'eternal mourning below,' i. e. those who are next, or inferior, to the deceased parents are in perpetual mourning. If their grandfather is alive, they write *tsúyen shí hiá* 祖嚴侍下, *lit.*, grand-dignified attend below, i. e. there are inferiors who attend to the grandfather. If their father only is alive, they write *yen shí hiá* 嚴侍下, dignified attend inferior, i. e. the inferiors wait upon the dignified father. And if their mother only is alive, they write *tsz' shí hiá* 慈侍下, 'affectionate attend below,' i. e. the inferiors attend to the affectionate mother. The Chinese consider that the father is dignified or solemn, and the mother affectionate or merciful; and they express the parental relationship by these terms, as indicated above.

To show that a man is a concubine's son, they write *ti mú* 嫡母, consort-mother; and after that *sang mú* 生母, mother who bore him. It is the custom with our Chinese, when a concubine's son becomes an officer, to take the title which the emperor has conferred on his parent, and give it to the consort or principal wife of his father; but the son of the concubine may ask the emperor to give his own title to the mother who bore him.

After writing about their parents, as here shown, saying whether they be alive or dead, the catalogue gives notices of their wives, their sons, &c.

A Chinese has several names during the course of his life. For example, when a son is born, his parents obtain for him a *jü ming* 乳名, i. e. milk name, which is generally given by his father, or by his grandfather. When he enters school, his father or teacher gives him a *shú ming* 書名, a school name. And when he marries, his father gives him a *tsz'* 字, or marriage name. But if his

father is dead, or not at home, then his uncle, or some one of his superior relations gives the *tsz'* to him; but it is generally given by an uncle or elder brother. These names can be employed only by superiors, except when the individual is a child; and then his milk name is always used, by adding the word brother; thus, *Wan kó* 文哥, brother Wan. When he goes to the literary examination, or enters office, he then takes a *kwán ming* 官名, or an official name, also called *páng ming* 榜名, 'graduated name.' Before he obtains any rank, he can change his official name as he pleases; but after he has entered office, he can never change it, except when some one of his superiors has it, in which case, he must petition the emperor to permit him to change his name. The official name can be used only by the emperor, and his high officers, or by the people when addressing the officers. For this reason, every Chinese chooses one or two distinctive names called *pie tsz'* 別字, differing from his names; these are used by his intimate friends. When a Chinese meets with one whose acquaintance has been recently made, he generally asks him what is his number among his brothers and sisters, and calls him by that number, adding the word *láu* 老, thus, *Pí láutá*, 裨老大, or Mr. Pí.

The style and method of this catalogue of the names, styles, and titles, of an individual will be best understood by giving an example. Take that of the late high commissioner, who has become so famous for destroying the opium. In the lower part of the page, the account of his genealogy is written as follows:

Lin Tsesü 林則徐, member of the Board of War, and governor of the Two Kwáng. He has two *tsz'*, *Shílun* 石麟 and *Sháumuh* 少穆. Among the number of his brothers and sisters he is the second; he was born the 26th day of the 7th month, in the year *yisz'* 乙巳, or the 50th of the reign of Kienlung, (A. D. 1785.) He was a native of *Haukwán hien* 侯官縣 of *Fuchau fú* 福州府 in the province of Fukien. From a *linsang* 廩生, (an advanced *siútsái*,) he arose to be a successful candidate at the examination held in the year *kiáhtsz'* 甲子, or 9th year of the emperor Kiáking (1804); thus he became a *küjin* 舉人 of his native province. At the examination of the year *sinwí* 辛未 which answers to the 16th year of Kiáking (1811), he became a *tsinsz'* 進士 of the *sz' ming* 四名, i. e. 4th order of the *urh kiáh* 二甲, or 2d class; and after the imperial examination, he

was advanced to the rank of *shúki sz'* 庶吉士; and was ordered by imperial command to study the Mantchou language. At the examination, when his studies closed, he was in the first class, and was advanced to be a *pien siú* 編修, or fill the office of an arranger in the hall of imperial history; to be a regulator in the hall of meritorious ministers; to be a memorialist and arranger of affairs in the hall of *Hánlin* 翰林; and also to compose essays. He was an assistant examiner in the province of Kiángsí at the examination held in the year *ping tsz'*, 丙子 or the 21st year of Kiáking (1816). In the next year he became a counseller of records. In the 24th year of this reign (1819), he obtained rank in the first class at the great examination in Peking, called *king chá* 京察. He was after that, an assistant examiner in the gracious examination of the year *kímáu* 己卯 (1819); and also the chief examiner in the province of Yunnán in that same year. In the second month of of the next year, he was appointed to supply the place of censor in Kiángnán, and to guard the imperial city of Nanking. In the fourth month, he was appointed to supply the *táutái* 道臺, of the departments of *Háng*, 杭 *Kiá*, 嘉 *Hú*, 湖 in Chekiáng. In the 7th month of the first year of the reign of Táukwáng (1822), he resigned his office of táutái on account of sickness, and went to his native province to recover his health. In the fourth month of the second year, having recovered his health, he was admitted to an imperial audience by the Board of Civil Office, and on receiving an imperial order, was sent back to Chekiáng, to be again employed as táutái. On his arrival, he was recommended, by the high officers of that province to the office of acting salt inspector. On the 8th month, by an imperial order, he was appointed to supply the office of táutái in the departments of *Hwái* 淮 and *Hái* 海 in Kiángsú, and in the 12th month, he was made acting treasurer in the same province.

In the 7th month of the 4th year (1826), he was appointed by an imperial order, to be the chief manager of the rivers of Kiángsú and Chekiáng. In the 8th month of this year, on receiving an announcement from his home, he ceased from his office, on account of the death of his mother. He then went to his native province, there to finish the prescribed term of mourning.

In the second month of the fifth year, he was appointed by an imperial order to the *Nán ho*, 南河 or Southern river, to manage and to urge the finishing of the important work of the bank of the

Káukiá yen, 高家堰 or Káukiá's dam. In the seventh month, on receiving another imperial order he was sent to the city of *Shánghái*, 上海 to consult and advise repecting the management of marine transports; but on account of sickness, he desired the governor of the Two Kiáng to memorialize his majesty, and decline the office for him. Upon this, he obtained the imperial favor, and was again permitted to return to his native province, till his health was recovered, and to finish the term of mourning for his mother.

In the fourth month of the 6th year, while he was in his native province, he received an imperial order, by which he was elevated to the rank of a minister of the third class, and called to fill the office of an acting salt inspector of the two *Hwái* 淮; but the term of mourning for his mother not being yet finished, and his health not having yet fully recovered, he asked the governor of Min and Che (i. e. Fukien and Chekiáng) to memorialize for him; and by this, he obtained the favor of delaying in his return to office.

In the seventh year, when he had recovered his health, and finished his term of mourning, he went up to Peking on official duty. In the fifth month, he was appointed by an imperial order, to the office of judge in Shensí, and also acting treasurer. In the same month, he became treasurer at Kiángning (or Nanking). Before going to take this new office, and while he still held that of treasurer of Shensí, he received the announcement of his father's death, therefore he went to his native province to finish the term of mourning.

In the 10th year of this reign, when he had completed the time of mourning, he went to Peking on official duty, and in the sixth month was appointed by imperial order to take the office of treasurer of Húpe. In the 11th month, by an imperial order, he was transferred to the office of treasurer in Honán.

In the 11th year, in the 7th month, he was transferred to the office of treasurer of Kiángning. In the 10th month, he was promoted to be governor of the Yellow river in the province of Shántung.

In the second month of the 12th year, he was appointed by an imperial order, to fill the office of lieut.-governor of Kiángsí.

In the 15th and 16th years, he held office of acting governor of the Two Kiáng.

In the 1st month of the 17th year, on receiving an imperial order, he was appointed to the office of governor of Húkwáng.

In the 10th month of the 18th year, he was ordered to go to Peking and admitted to an audience with the emperor. And in the

11th month, he was allowed by the emperor to ride on horseback in the *Tsz'kin ching* 紫禁城, i. e. Red-forbidden city. Not long after this, he was appointed to be high imperial commissioner, with a seal, to examine and manage the frontier affairs of Kwángtung. On receiving this order, he hastened to Kwángtung, and arrived here in the first month of the 19th year. In the 3d month, he was further advanced to the office of governor of the Two Kiáng, but because he held the seals of a high commissioner, he could not take this new office. In the 12th month, he was designated to the office of the governor of the Two Kwáng, at which time the volume before us was published.

The last line of the lower part of the page, contains the name of his native place. In this column, it is written that his family residence in Fuchau was situated in the *Wantsáu shán* 文藻山, or Wantsáu hill of the provincial city.

On the first page Lin's genealogy is as follows. His great grandfather's ancestral name is *Tingkwei* 廷癸; he was a *kiunhióh sang* 郡學生 (i. e. a pupil in the district college), which is a class of the siútsái graduates. On account of his great grandson Lin Tsesii being high in office, he has been honored by the emperor with the title of *Tsz'ching tá fú* 資政大夫, and with that of lieut.-governor of Kiángsú; according to the fixed custom, he is further dignified with the title of a member of the Board of War, and governor of the Two Kiáng, Húkwáng, and the Two Kwáng.

His grandfather's name is *Wansiuen* 萬選; he was a *hien hióh sang* 縣學生, i. e. a scholar in the district college, which is also a class of siútsái graduates, and also has the title of *tsz'ching tá fú* 資政大夫, and lieut.-governor of Kiángsú; at first, the title of *Hánlin yuen pien siú* 翰林院編修, was given to him, and then according to the fixed rule, he was also advanced to the title of a member of the Board of War, and governor of the Two Kiáng, Húkwáng, and the Two Kwáng.

His father's ancestral name is *Pinji* 賓日; he was a *Suikung sz'* 歲貢士, (a rank higher than siútsái, and lower than kiujin). In the second year of Kiáking, he became a *jühióh* 儒學, or teacher of a district college, waiting for promotion. By an imperial order he received the title of *tung fung tá fú* 通奉大夫, and that of treasurer of Kiángsú; the title of *Hánlin yuen pien siú* 翰林院編修 was formerly conferred on him; and he was further honored with the title of *tsz' ching tá fú* 資政大夫, and also of lt.-

governor of Kiángsú. By the fixed law, he was afterwards honored with the title of *yung lu tá fú* 榮錄大夫, and made a member of the Board of War, governor of the Two Kiáng, Húkwáng and Two Kwáng. All these various dignities were conferred upon these three ancestors of commissioner Lin, long after their death, simply in honor of their distinguished son.

The surname of Lin's mother was *Chin* 陳; she is by the imperial order honored with the title of *fújin* 夫人; and according to law takes the title of *yi pin fújin* 一品夫人, or noble lady of the first rank. Next to these it is written; "Those who are under the everlasting mournful;" thus implying that Lin's parents are both dead.

The name of his younger brother, by the same mother, is *Peilin* 霈霖; he is a *kŭjin* of the examination of the year *yiyú* 乙酉 of Táukwáng. In the great examination, he became a *kiáuyú* 教諭, or tutor in a departmental college; and has been adopted by the third elder uncle to be his heir.

His wife's surname is *Ching* 鄭; she is the second daughter of *Tá mú* 大謨, who passed the degree of *tsinsz'* at the examination in year *kangsu* 庚戌 of the reign of Kienlung.

The name of his eldest son is *Jŭchan* 汝舟; he is a *kŭjin*, and advanced to be a *shúki sz'*, a Hánlin. The name of his second son is *Tsungí* 聰燮; he is a *kiuntsiáng sang* 郡庠生, a class of siútsái. The name of his third son is *Kungshú* 拱樞, who is still a young student.

The names, genealogies, offices, &c., of all the other officers in the province, amounting to 158 in all, are given in the same manner. The form of the book and the printing are handsome, and perhaps would please a foreigner.

The account of each officer occupies one leaf, though that of only a few of the highest functionaries fills both pages. The genealogical, or upper part, however, frequently over-runs its limits, and is carried down to the blank space below. If a surname or title is unknown, a blank is left in cutting the block, which when printed off becomes a black square spot on the page.

We may improve this reference to the celebrated man, who at the time this catalogue was published stood at the pinnacle of his honors, to continue the notice of his career. He remained as governor of the Two Kiáng till October, 1840, when he was deprived

of the seals of his office, and ordered to return to Peking for trial. "So far from having being of any help in the affair," said the emperor, "you have caused the waves of confusion to rise, and a thousand interminable disorders are sprouting." He did not, however, leave Canton immediately, but together with the late governor Tang Tingching, remained until Kíshen arrived, in order it was supposed to aid the new commissioner in bringing the negotiations with capt. Elliot to an end. Lin was at the Bogue, when it was finally carried by the British forces, from which he fled rather dastardly, considering all that he had before sworn to accomplish. He finally left Canton in May, 1841, just before the treacherous attack of Yishán, for Chekiáng, to assist in defending the frontier of that province; but was put on trial by the Board of Punishments, and banished to Ílí, Tang Tingching also being punished in the same manner. Lin, however, had hardly reached his place of exile, if indeed he ever set out, before he was recalled in Oct. 1841, and reäppointed to his old office of governor of the Yellow river, which by this catalogue it appears he held in 1831. This river had burst its banks during that summer, and destroyed the city of Káifung fú in Hónán, besides committing other ravages. He continued to fill this office until his death, which took place sometime last summer, in the 58th year of his age. On the occasion of his death, his imperial master thus gives his obituary, in a notice which we extract from the Hongkong Gazette.

"The great statesman Lin Tsesü, preserved an undeviating line of rectitude, and the principles of probity and uprightness were rooted in his nature. In manner, he was plain and affable, and his singleness of heart was ever eminently displayed. In the reign of Kiáking, having been honored by an imperial examination he was raised from the rank of Hánlin (the highest literary graduate) to a seat in the cabinet. We, upon coming to the throne, and observing his patriotic spirit, his dispatch in business, and his extensive and varied experience, ordered his presence about the imperial person, in which capacity he remained for upwards of ten years without a single instance of default. Last year we sent him to the province of Hónán to superintend the embanking operations on the Yellow river in the Siángfú district, which were conducted and completed with his usual zeal and energy. Our council then recommending us to take his age into consideration, and being fully aware that nature with him was on the decay, we granted him a double term of holidays (20 days). As however he petitioned for a prolongation of this period, we gave him a month in addition to rest his mental as well as physical powers.—On recovering, he immediately returned to his duties, but only a few days after, he suddenly departed this life in

the palace, while in the act of preparing a document for our inspection. Our grief was extreme, for he had a strong claim on our gratitude, and we therefore now confer honors according to his rank as a statesman and scholar. As a proof of our affection we shall offer sacrifice to his departed spirit in the temple of the Virtuous. We have conferred upon him the Toloking cover for his coffin, and now appoint the princes Tsáitui and Táiling with ten officers of the imperial body guard on an early day to pour out a libation before him. Let a donation of 1500 taels of silver be given for his funeral expenses, and let his body lie in state in the imperial cemetery, for in his official capacity there is not a single instance in which he deserved reprehension. His grandsons Lin Tsien, Lin Ching, and Lin Yung when arrived at the years of maturity (16), are to be presented to the Board of Civil Office, may confer our favor upon them, and thus show our grief for the deceased. When the usual ceremonies on this occasion have been performed, let them be duly reported.—Respect this."

Commissioner Lin was probably, for integrity and loyalty, one of the best officers his imperial majesty has had during his reign, although we do not of course pretend to much knowledge of the private character of the high officers of the empire. A memorial which he sent in while lieut.-governor of Kiángsú, when that province was suffering from famine, did him great credit for the suggestions it contained respecting the best mode of dealing with the people under such circumstances. When he was commissioner at Canton, his great desire seemed to be to stop the flowing poison immediately, by strong measures alone; and it was not until the consequences of some of his acts began to appear that he, or his master saw the error of his course. No officer in these parts of late years has had the like reputation among the people for integrity and energy as Lin, and they usually speak of him with respect and admiration.

Art. II. *Prospects and character of the British trade with China.* From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, for March, 1843.

The close of the China war, resulting in the opening of five large ports to the enterprise of the English merchants, has been, in England, the cause of great rejoicing, and of an increased buoyancy in the markets, arising from the anticipations of a largely increased trade between England and that country, growing out of an increased consumption of British manufactures by the Chinese. These antici-

pations are, however, it appears to us, not based upon any reasonable ground. On the contrary, if we recur to the causes of the war, we shall find that it grew out of the fact that China had not the means of paying for that which she had already purchased. To understand the nature of the trade, we may take the following table of the leading features of the trade in British bottoms at Canton, for, the year ending June 30th, 1838:—

The total value of imports in British bottoms, during the above period, was 24,785,462 Spanish dollars—	
Of which the article of opium amounted to	$13,344,030
The value of raw cotthn from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay	6,563,124
Gold and silver, only	751,435
The balance being made up in British manufactures, and the produce from the several presidencies in India, and the British settlements in the Straits of Malacca	3,899,873
Total	$24,785,462
The exports during the same time amounted to	22,004,700
Being a balance of trade against the Chinese of	$2,780,762

A considerable part of which was probably due by the hong, or security merchants, against whom the British merchants have extensive claims.

The value of raw silk was	$1,986,528
" " tea, of all sorts	9,561,576
" " gold, sycee silver, and dollars	8,974,776
" " alum	61,615
" " beads	27,028
Sundries, viz.:—	
Camphor, arsenic, cassia, chinaware, nankeens, paper, rhubarb, silk piece-goods, sugar, sugar-candy, vermilion, and various other articles	943,177
Charges on vessels	450,000
Total,	$22,004,700

Now it must be observed, that of the produce forming a part of the imports into China, and collected at the settlements in the Straits of Malacca, viz.:—

Betel nut, in value	$90,923
Bird's-nests	22,163
Camphor	14,004
Elephants' teeth	74,275
Fishmaws	118,300
Pepper	62,775
Rattans	25,578
Rice	75,211
Sharks' fins	67,264

et cætera; a considerable portion, perhaps, was originally obtained in barter for opium, sold either at Singapore and Penang, or at the

ports in Sumatra, the Malay peninsula, &c., where the articles are produced.

The total value of British manufactures of all sorts, in wool, cotton, metals, &c., appears to be only 2,493,630 Spanish dollars.

In relation to the claims of the British merchants upon the hong or security merchants, it is generally known that the Chinese government prescribes to the foreign merchants at Canton, to confine their dealings solely to twelve or thirteen security or hong-merchants. In their collective capacity, they were commonly called the co-hong. They have all a nominal rank under their own government, and they are the actual police magistrates over the foreigners, and have been so styled in some of the orders of government, and in this capacity they are held amenable for the conduct of the foreigners. In their mercantile capacity, they trade separately; but they are made mutually responsible, by their own government, for the debts which each may incur, either with their government for duties, or with foreigners in prosecution of their trade. Under the latter condition they are at this moment indebted several millions of dollars to the foreigners, chiefly British, who have repeatedly demanded payment of their claims, and have frequently petitioned the local government of Canton concerning them. Of late years, the free trade has, in some degree, deprived the claimants of the means they before possessed to recover their claims, and has altered the means of the hong-merchants to discharge them. The situation of the hong-merchants formerly, and the exactions which they suffered from their own government, generally resulted in their failure. In 1779, the amount due English merchants by six hongs, under 208 bonds, was $3,802,587; and by shopkeepers, under 41 bonds, $494,063; making $4,296,650. The present debt has been recently estimated as follows:—

Debts of the Hong-merchants.

	Foreign.	*Duties.*	*Total.*
Hingtae debts	$2,261,439	$100,000	$2,361,439
Kingqua debts, estimated at	1,000,000	240,000	1,240,000
Fatqua debts, 300,000 taels, equivalent to	.....	418,000	418,000
The Tibet war, 600,000 taels, equivalent to	.....	.....	830,000
Three years' quota for ginseng, 30,000 *ts.*	.....	.....	40,000
Total,	$3,261,439	$758,000	$4,889,439

These debts, almost necessarily, were the result of the condition of the ordering trade. The circumstances of the free trader appear equally to have injured the Chinese merchants, and to have involved them in losses which have reflected upon the British merchants in the shape of the debts here stated.

Independently of this, however, the great turning point of the trade has been opium; of which article, $13,000,000 to $16,000,000 worth were sent into China, for two-thirds of which specie was withdrawn. In order to observe what the state of the old trade with China really was, we may recur to the following table of the imports into Canton, from England and its possessions:—

Imports into Canton from England and its possessions.

Year	*Manufac.* Dollars.	*Cot. wol.* Peculs.	*Value.* Dollars.	*Opium.* Chests.	*Value.* Dollars.	*Total.* Dollars.	*Cot. & Op.* Dollars.
1821.	8,024,606	193,850	3,239,931	3,337	6,486,000	17,750,537	9,725,931
1822.	5,165,897	390,456	5,004,432	2,774	4,166,250	14,336,579	9,170,982
1823.	2,919,739	225,448	2,981,383	5,968	9,399,000	15,300,121	12,380,383
1824.	5,959,089	254,543	4,080,375	5,930	7,288,600	17,328,064	11,368,975
1825.	5,310,013	297,483	5,174,786	7,170	5,515,000	15,995,799	10,685,786
1826.	5,597,579	368,521	6,047,618	11,050	9,782,500	21,427,697	15,830,118
1827.	5,323,860	475,783	7,207,545	9,969	9,269,826	21,801,240	16,477,371
1828.	8,323,517	411,127	5,329,011	10,271	11,243,496	19,906,023	16,582,506
1829.	4,800,348	494,955	5,864,155	11,409	10,908,852	21,573,355	16,773,007
1830.	4,381,991	376,905	5,075,512	15,643	13,468,924	22,926,427	18,544,436
1831.	4,110,441	408,197	5,617,564	17,791	12,222,525	21,950,530	17,840,089
1832.	4,348,448	443,180	4,927,775	13,946	11,304,018	20,540,241	16,231,793
1833.	4,644,711	427,050	5,472,575	18,579	12,185,100	22,302,386	17,657,675
1834.	4,820,453	442,639	6,726,740	17,613	11,618,716	23,165,909	18,345,456

This table presents the fact, that during 16 years of trade, during which the British imports into China doubled in value, the proportion of British manufactures embraced in that aggregate decreased fifty per cent.; giving evidence of the fact, that the Chinese people produce nothing but tea and silk, to give in exchange for that which they purchase; consequently, the drain of specie swelled with the consumption of opium to near $16,000,000 per annum. The great objection which the Chinese government had to the opium trade, was the drain of specie which it caused. It does not yet appear that that trade is to cease; and if it should, the introduction and sale of British goods to an extent which would supply its place, and restore the trade to the position it occupied before the rupture, must be of very slow growth. The following is a table of the exports from Great Britain to China, up to November, 1842:—

Exports of British and Irish Produce to China from Great Britain.

Articles.	1834.	1836.	1838.	1840.	1841.	1842.
Cotton goods, yds.	6,381,018	12,819,530	22,133,621	13,478,478	20,130,210	17,160,280
" " val. £	159,525	370,175	519,098	238,271	115,230	390,230
Cotton yarn, lbs.	952,440	3,158,870	3,851,365	1,774,350	3,920,500	4,392,296
" " val. £	56,939	212,933	217,047	88,718	216,240	231,136
Iron & steel, tons	1,128	1,124	1,637	1,310	2,232	2,210
" " val. £	9,939	11,714	9,937	11,771	19,730	19,930
Linen, ... yds	1,338	36,970	90,339	55,745	. . . . .	. . . . .
" . . . . val. £	60	2,789	3,927	2,539	. . . . .	. . . . .
Woolens . . . pcs.	139,836	212,976	183,152	73,768	31,997	12,997
" val. £	582,216	657,363	407,568	162,666	. . . . .	. . . . .
Other art's, val. £	71,473	171,135	16,679	20,203	. . . . .	. . . . .
Total. . . £	812,362	1,250,383	1,201,356	524,198	691,353	651,200

Imports of leading articles from China into Great Britain.

Articles.	1834.	1836.	1838.	1840.	1841.	1842.
Cassia,.....lbs.	110,697	74,383	44,142	.....	.....	.....
Cottons,...pcs.	24,000	11,900	59,038	2,700	.....	.....
Rhubarb,...lbs.	56,717	44,023	55,811	15,986	.....	....
Raw silk....lbs.	532,834	1,277,251	702,677	247,755	.....	.....
Silks,.....pcs.	4,737	9,184	25,469	5,695	.....	.....
Tea,.....lbs.	32,029,052	48,520,508	38,988,572	22,576,405	.....	.....

The consumption of these aricles of export to China, must be immensely increased to counterbalance the weight of the opium in the trade, which, if entirely suppressed, would occasion a loss of 15 to $16,000,000 per annum, as regards the direct trade to China, besides several millions more, for which produce is obtained in the Archipelago. The demand for British manufactures in China has hitherto been really trifling, considering the extent of the population, and the comparative magnitude of the other branches of commerce; and as they are an ingenious manufacturing nation, any very considerable extension of the sale of British goods may, perhaps, not be effected for some time to come. It should be borne in mind by those who are so sanguine as to a vast demand for British manufactures at the four northern ports, (now thrown open to ships,) that their own junks have been in the habit of resorting, for many years past, to the British and Dutch settlements at the entrance of the China sea, conveying their produce there, and bringing back such articles as were required; and they have not unfrequently purchased their British manufactures at less than the prime cost in England, such has been the glut at times.

Bearing in mind the difficulties and embarrassments in the money market of England with respect to the drain of bullion for America and elsewhere, some idea may be formed of what would have been the effect, if, instead of drawing annually $10,000,000 from China, as much had been required to be sent for the purchase of tea. This has been the case with the United States, whose exports to China have been as follows :—

Exports of specie, and the total exports to Canton, from the United States.

Year	Specie.	Total Exp.	Year.	Specie.	Total Exp.
1821,.....	$3,391,487	$4,290,560	1832,.....	$452,119	$1,260,522
1822,.....	5,075,012	5,,35,368	1833,.....	290,450	1,433,759
1823,.....	3,584,182	4,636,661	1834,.....	378,930	1,010,483
1824,.....	4,463,852	5,301,171	1835,.....	1,390,832	1,868,580
1825, ...	4,523,075	5,570,515	1836,.....	413,661	1,194,264
1826,.....	1,651,595	2,566,644	1837,.....	155,100	630,591
1827, ...	2,513,318	3,848,135	1838, ...	728,661	1,516,602
1828, ...	454,500	1,482,802	1839, ...	987,473	1,533,601
1829, ...	601,593	1,354,862	1840,.....	477,003	1,009,966
1830, ...	78,984	742,193	1841, ...	426,592	1,200,816
1831,.....	367,021	1,290,835			

Of late years, the export of lead from the United States has largely increased, and reached, in 1841, to 1,510,136*lbs.*, with the prospect of a great increase. The export of specie direct from the United States has of late years decreased, in consequence of the use of drawn bills on London, which were equivalent to specie, inasmuch as they reduced the quantity of specie to be sent from China to the British possessions. From these statements, it appears that the United States and Great Britain have purchased of China, independently of opium, annually, about $8,000,000 worth more of goods than the Chinese have purchased in return. This $8,000,000 has been paid to, and an additional 8 to $9,000,000 extracted from China, in specie, by the sale of opium, which has grown to be the most valuable staple of the British East India possessions. Hence, if the Chinese ports are opened to traders, and the opium trade suppressed, it would appear that the sales of British goods must be increased, to the extent of $8,000,000, to prevent a drain of specie from the British possessions. Of all nations on the face of the earth, the Chinese are the most backward in adopting the fashions and habits of foreigners. They are industrious, emulative, and ingenious. Their manufacturing skill and experience are unsurpassed. Hence, if the trade becomes extended, it is likely to flow mostly into a demand for raw material. Cotton piece goods and longcloths may be supplied, to some extent, from New England.

It is with British India that the greatest results are likely to grow out of the new treaty. The following is the area and population of British India:—

British Territory.

	British sq. mls.	Population.
Bengal Presidency,	328,000	57,500,000
Madras "	154,000	15,000,000
Bombay "	11,000	2,500,000
Territories in the Deccan, &c., acquired since 1815, and since mostly attached to the Bombay Presidency	60,000	8,000,000
Total British territories	553,000	83,000,000

The amount of maritime trade connected with British India, is as follows:

Total exports of merchandise and treasure from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay to Great Britain, Continental Europe, North and South America, annually,	£12,000,000
Total imports to Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, from Great Britain, Continental Europe, North and South America, annual average,	8,000,000
Maritime trade of India with China, Burmah, Siam, Eastern Islands, Persia, Arabia, Australia, &c., annual average,	4,000,000
Maritime trade of Singapore and China,	6,000,000
Total annual trade,	£30,000,000

The exports from England to India are annually about £5,000,000. The return trade consists of articles of prime necessity. The valley of the Ganges is capable of producing sugar sufficient to supply the world. One half of the consumption of sugar in Great Britain is now derived from India. The value of sugar imported into England from Calcutta, in 1838, was £600,000. In 1841, it increased to £1,640,000. The improved mode of cultivating the cane now adopted in Bengal, added to machinery, will enable India to augment the production of sugar to almost any extent. About *six million pounds of indigo*, valued at £2,000,000 sterling, are annually imported into England from British India. Cotton wool is also yearly augmenting, and sheep's wool is now exported from India to England to the extent of about *three million pounds weight.* Of pepper, the exports are *five million pounds;* of rice, the export from Calcutta alone, to England, is about *twenty thousand tons.* A profitable trade is now arising in the export of wheat from India to England; and the cargoes which have arrived at Liverpool, have been valued at sixty-four shillings per quarter. The export of untanned hides from India to England now amounts to more than 50,000 *cwt.;* of linseed, to 20,000 bushels: of castor oil, to more than 1,000,000 pounds weight. The value of the raw silk exported from Calcutta alone, in 1841 and 1842, was £850,000. Of saltpetre, the value in the same year was £230,000. It would be unnecessary to enumerate various other articles—such as coffee, rum, tea, dyes, drugs, timber, &c.; but it is worthy of remark, that British India is now commencing to supply England with three articles, for which she pays Russia annually more than *five millions sterling*; the greater part in the precious metals. These articles are: tallow, 51,938 tons, at £40 a ton, equal to £2,077,520; flax, 54,478 tons, at £40 a ton, equal to £2,179,120; hemp, 29,059 tons, at £35 per ton, equal to £1,017,065—total amount, £5,273,705.

In order to enter more particularly into the trade of India, we will take the following official tables of the trade of the largest presidency, Bengal:—

TRADE OF BENGAL.

	IMPORT TRADE.			EXPORT TRADE.		
Places.	1841-2.	1841-2.	1840-1.	1841-2.	1841-2.	1840-1.
	Rupees.	P. c'tage	P. c'tage.	Rupees.	P. c'tage.	P. c'tage.
United Kingdom,..	3,30,69,120	69.8	65.7	4,74,69,337	56.5	60.6
France,.....	22,42,864	4.2	3.2	65,01,180	7.8	5.4
Foreign Europe....	30,029	0.1	0.6	1,00,816	0.1	0.2
Coromandel coast,.	17,24,453	3.2	2.7	8,22,155	1.0	1.0
Ceylon,.....	73,049	0.2	0.3	2,49,060	0.3	0.2

TRADE OF BENGAL,—Continued.

Places.	IMPORT TRADE. 1841-2. Rupees.	1841-2. P. c'tage.	1840-1 P. c'tage.	EXPORT TRADE. 1841-2. Rupees.	1841-2. P. c'tage.	1840-1. P. c'tage.
Malabar Coast,.....	14,34,739	2.7	3.4	30,57,326	3.6	2.4
Maldives & Laccadi's	1,48,740	0.3	0.3	58,030	0.1	1.0
Arab. & Pers. Gulf,	7,95,381	1.5	1.6	18,68,396	2.2	1.7
China,.....	61,02,418	11.2	8.6	99,21,286	11.8	7.4
Singapore, ...	34,47,851	6.2	5.6	57,54,189	6.8	9.6
Penang & Malacca,	8,63,543	1.6	1.81	4,91,020	0.6	0.7
Java and Sumatra,.	86,577	0.2	0.21	1,19,824	0.1	0.3
Manila,.....	3,634	0.0	0.05	.....	....	....
New Zealand.....	11,677	....	0.01	1,24,775	0.2	0.7
New Holland	44,898	0.1	0.04	.....	...	....
Pegu,.....	18,44,465	2.4	2.7	18,61,501	2.2	2.7
Mauritius,.....	94,846	0.2	0.5	19,17,529	2.2	3.1
Bourbon,.....	3,51,832	0.6	0.6	5,37,570	0.6	0.6
Cape of Good Hope,	74,402	0.1	0.05	1,57,649	0.2	0.3
North America.....	18,52,204	3.4	2.9	29,88,582	3.6	2.9
Demarara.....	.....	...	....	40,337	0.1	0.1
Rupees.....	5,42,96,722	100.	100.	8,39,40,592	100.	100.

The aggregate trade for the last six years, has been as follows:—

Years.	*Imports.* Rupees.	*Exports.* Rupees.	*Cust. dut.* Rupees.	*Years.*	*Imports.* Rupees.	*Exports.* Rupees.	*Cust. dut.* Rupees.
1836–7.	3,72,65,602	6,70,77,409	.....	1839–40,	5,06,59,181	7,04,06,119	40,68,391
1837–8,	4,06,99,504	6,50,45,959	32,52,576	1840–41,	5,86,77,671	8,56,93,298	49,55,755
1838–9,	4,14,05,700	6,48,00,805	30,10,121	1841–42,	5,42,96,722	8,39,40,592	51,23,736

The net decrease in the value of all merchandise imported and exported, compared with last year, is as 41, 33, 655; the deficiency in the trade with Great Britain being 87, 86, 892; but in consequence of an increase with other places, the general deficiency is reduced to forty-one lacs. (The lac is 100,000 rupees, or £10,000.) The trade with Great Britain, of course, continues to be the first in importance, exceeding in value that with all other parts of the world. The decrease in the last year may be accounted for by the perhaps too rapid annual ratio at which it has been increasing for some time past. Thus, in 1837–38 it was, compared with the entire trade of the port, as 46 to 100; in 1838–39, as 49 to 100; in 1839–40, as 58 to 100; in 1840–41, as 63 to 100; in the present year it has receded to the ratio of 58 to 100. The following exhibits the course of the trade in round numbers, for the last four years:—

Years.	*Imports.* Rupees.	*Exports.* Rupees	*Years.*	*Imports.* Rupees.	*Exports.* Rupees.
1838–39,...	2,14,54,000	3,04,61,000	1840–41,...	3 85,73,000	5,07,72,000
1839–40,...	2,92,73,000	4,09,66,000	1841–42,...	3,40,69,000	4,74,69,000

Of these we subjoin the value, in round numbers, of the principal component items, namely, all those above two lacs of rupees. We begin with the imports:—

Articles.	1839-40. Rupees.	1840-41. Rupees.	1841-42. Rupees.
Cotton piece goods,	96,00,000	1,38,00,000	1,20,98,000
Cotton Twist,	57,00,000	78,00,000	54,82,000
Copper,	17,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000
Woolens,	9,00,000	17,00,000	14,00,000
Iron,	8,00,000	17,00,000	15,00,000
Haberdashery,	5,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000
Wines,	5,60,000	10,00,000	12,00,000
Ale and Beer,	4,20,000	6,17,000	6,00,000
Hardware,	2,95,000	5,00,000	4,00,000
Ironmongery and machinery,	3,28,000	4,90,000	8,00,000
Spirits,	1,18,000	4,80,000	4,00,000
Spelter,	1,56,000	3,88,000	2,00,000
Plate and watches,	3,57,000	3,64,000	3,00,000
Stationary,	2,82,000	3,50,000	3,50,000
Provisions and oilman's stores,	3,00,000	3,28,000	3,50,000
Books,	2,33,000	2,72,000	2,50,000
Bottles,	1,50,000	2,46,000	2,90,000
Glass-ware,	1,44,000	2,48,000	4,30,000
Treasure,	33,11,000	8,15,000	None.

Pursuing a similar course with the exports, we find that the articles, the value of which exceeds two lacs of rupees, are thus:—

Articles.	1839-40. Rupees.	1040-41. Rupees.	1841-42. Rupees.
Indigo,	1,67,00,000	1,65,00,000	1,66,00,000
Sugar,	65,00,000	1,60,00,000	1,33,00,000
Raw silk,	72,00,000	69,00,000	76,00,000
Silk piece goods,	35,00,000	27,00,000	21,00,000
Saltpetre,	13,00,000	18,00,000	20,00,000
Hides and skins,	8,00,000	15,00,000	18,00,000
Bengal rum,	2,54,000	9,36,000	5,20,000
Rice,	8,00,000	9,00,000	11,00,000
Shellac,	7,60,000	7,15,000	3,37,000
Lac dye,	4,00,000	3,50,000	3,04,000
Linseed,	2,50,000	1,80,000	70,000
Raw cotton,	2,36,000	14,000	46,000

The trade with China ranks next in importance, and is equal to 160 lacs, or £1,600,000 per annum, and is gradually recovering its ground, although it exhibits a considerable falling off from former years. The ratio it bore to the whole trade of Bengal, in the last five years, was as 24, 21, 5, 8, and 11, respectively, to 100. Including the trade to Singapore and Manila, the ratio this combined traffic bears to the general trade of Bengal, in the last five years, is as 30, 26, 13, 16, and 18, to 100. Cotton and opium are the chief articles of export, and form the pivot on which the whole trade of England, India, and the United States, turns. The exports of opium from Bengal to China, and the imports of treasure are as follows:—

Exports of Opium to China and Singapore.

	1838-39.	1839-40.	1840-41.	1841-42.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
To China,	14,642	4,780	5,852	11,378
To Singapore,	2,835	13,169	10,822	7,032
Total chests,	17,477	17,949	16,674	18,410
Value in rupees,	1,40,17,000	76,08,000	1,09,53,000	1,34,86,191
Average price per Com'y. rupees	800	420	657	730

Imports of Treasure from China and Singapore.

	1838-39.	1839-40.	1840-41.	1841-42.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
China,	76,53,092	21,92,395	38,72,878	53,69,686
Singapore,	15,37,783	20,25,033	18,81,028	19,65,113
Total rupees,	91,61,875	41,57,428	57,53,901	73,34,799

This table shows the fact that there was imported from China into Bengal, in five years, 190 lacs of rupees of treasure, dollars, and sycee silver, equal to £1,900,000, or £475,000 per annum, equal to $2,375,000, in payment for cotton and opium. This was the case when the severest restrictions were laid upon that trade by the Chinese government.

It appears, then, in reviewing the whole trade, that the business of China, if it increases under the new regulations, is likely to enhance the demand for India opium and cotton, perhaps to the whole to which the latter can be supplied; and if the consumption of British goods keeps pace with that increased demand, it is more than can reasonably be expected. The Russians have had a monopoly of the inland barter trade with China, but the total value of wares exchanged for teas, at the great fair of Kiachta, seldom exeeeds 7,000,000 rubles, or £350,000 sterling; affording an instance of the backwardness of the Chinese to depart from their old customs.

The groundwork of an extended trade with China, has first to be enlarged by moral influences. If it is attempted to drive trade with a people by increasing the drain of precious metals, which they before felt the inconvenience of, it must inevitably produce mischief. The exports of China are mostly agricultural, and their production in increased quantities is a work of time and labor. In England, by the application of money and machinery, exports may be multiplied indefinitely; not so in an agricultural country. If sales to them are forced beyond their means, the operation is to drain them of their specie, and thereby cripple their future means of production; and they become impoverished by the double process of extravagance, and want of means to prosecute industry.

[*Note.* We have inserted this article in the Repository, principally for the statistics which it contains of the trade with China: these appear to

have been collected with care, although no intimation is given as to the sources whence they were derived. The question here mooted, as to the means the Chinese possess for extending their trade with foreign countries is one of great interest at the present moment, and one too, whose solution is attended with no little difficulty. It is evident that, since the only way in which a nation can buy the productions of other countries, being with articles of its own industry, the constant drain of its own productions in exchange for such an article as opium, must sooner or later, cripple its own means of producing wherewith to trade at all.]

ART. III. *Narrative of a recent visit to the chief city of the department of Chángchau, in the province of Fukien.*

AFTER a great deal of talking, and being almost deafened by the noisy Chinese we had to deal with, we arranged with a boatman to convey us to the city of Chángchau, distant perhaps 35 miles. One of our Chinese friends, who speaks both the court and the Fukien dialects, is to accompany us.

October 4th. We started at 7 o'clock A. M., taking our bedding, changes of raiment, and provisions for three or four days. The tide was against us, but the day being fine and the wind favorable, we made rapid progress. In a short time we passed along the eastern side of Pagoda island, and entered a noble bay of an oval shape. It stretches from east to west, being probably ten or twelve miles in length, and half of that in breadth. It is surrounded on all sides by the high steep barren mountains so common in southern Chinese scenery, with plains of greater or less extent at their bases. From the deck of our low boat, (which was of about twenty tons) it was difficult to discern their size; some were small, but many were of large size. The shores of the bay were lined with villages, many of which must have contained over a thousand inhabitants, and few if any of them were three miles apart. Twenty-three were distinctly seen, and our boatmen estimated the whole number to be above thirty.

Our course lay directly through the bay from east to west. At its western extremity, were several immense tracts of land reclaimed by embankments from the water, and occupied as rice grounds. A river comes down from the northwest, and enters the western ex-

tremity of the bay, and the land about its mouth is low and flat, covered at high tide with water, and dry at low tides. The greater part of this has been banked in, and thus hundreds of acres made highly productive which would otherwise have been a barren noisome marsh. It was a beautiful sight to look over these extended grounds, with the little canals winding through them, and to see the smooth green fields, and the large trees scattered here and there with the Chinese houses underneath. A few buffaloes were grazing about or rolling like swine in the muddy shores of the river. A number of Chinese were gathering a large kind of rush which grows plentifully on the river banks. It is dried in the sun, and made into floor-mats, and similar articles. Some idea of the quantity gathered may be learned from the statement made to us that the mats manufactured in this region alone are sold annually for several tens of thousands of dollars.

The western extremity of the bay is some twelve or fifteen miles west of Amoy. Entering the river just mentioned, and sailing to the northwest, we soon passed the walled town of Háitang, the chief city of Háitang hien, on the left (or southern) bank, and about three miles from the mouth of the river. Our course was still up the river, to the northwest. Its valley is low and flat, and not very broad. Villages *uncounted* were seen in every direction. Immense trees, standing singly or in small clumps, and houses among them, cattle in the fields, and boats in the river, it was beautiful to behold! On the same side of the river, and about five miles further on, was the town of Shi-má 石馬, or as it is called in the colloquial dialect of the province, Chiòhbè. It looked much more like a business place than Háitang; numerous boats were in the river, and many lumber yards along its banks. Numbers of the people, crowded down to the banks to look at us as we passed. On the opposite side of the river was a collection of villages, eighteen in number, known by the general name Ota.

The river here becomes shallower, and our boatmen exchanged the boat in which we had come thus far for a smaller one, about as large as a common whale boat; it was provided with mat awnings, and we found quite it comfortable; but small as the boat was, it required some knowledge of the river to avoid the shallows, and we touched the bottom in one or two places. The water of the river is delightfully soft and sweet. In this region, the boatmen reverse the usual order. The passengers occupy the middle and forward parts of the boat, while the men stand up in the stern, and push the

oars from them. There was no occasion however to use the oars, as the wind favored us, and we went along bravely with our square mat sail.

About five miles from Chiòhbè, we went ashore in a quiet place to look about. But there was not much to be seen. The valley here is narrow. Rice grounds, fields of tall sugar cane, and brick kilns with *red* brick (we saw none with blue brick) were nearly all we saw. A couple of coffins, with the bodies enclosed, were lying in the open air underneath the trees, to remain there probably until a lucky spot, and a favorable day should be discovered for their interment. Bodies are thus often left uninterred for years. One of these had lain so long that the coffin had almost fallen to to pieces through age, but the propitious day and destined spot, were not yet discovered, and there it must remain.

We stopped on shore scarcely five minutes, and yet in that time a score of persons were already running to see us. Not wishing to attract attention before reaching the end of our excursion, we pushed off and proceeded. Our attention was attracted by the number of brick-kilns on either side of the river, whilet he greenness and beauty of the fields, and occasionally a beautiful ravine extending back among the hills, called forth expressions of admiration and delight.

We passed many villages, two of which were pointed out to us as being inhabited by Roman Catholics. The account our boatmen gave of them was, "They have a goddess whom they worship. They call her the Holy Mother." The Chinese call one of their own favorite divinities (Mátsŭ pó), 'the Holy Mother.' What must they think of the Christian religion, when almost the only form of it, which they see, allows the use of many of their own ceremonies, and precisely their own forms of speech.

About one o'clock P. M., we arrived in sight of Chángchau 漳州府, with but little warning from the boats, or from appearances of a crowded population that we were so near. The first distinct intimation we had of being near it was the sight of a long and high bridge across the river, with a number of houses upon it. Our boat anchored shortly before coming to the bridge, and we immediately went ashore and started for the centre of the city. A crowd was around us at once. We were the first Americans, and the only Protestant missionaries who had ever been there, and as only a few other foreigners had been there before, and their visits had been very hasty, the curiosity of the people had been excited but not gratified.

The boatmen carried our baggage. Our Chinese friend conducted us through the suburbs to the city-wall, which was not far from our landing-place. We were soon in the city, and passed through several streets, in search of a lodging-place, which however we did not succeed in finding till we had walked for near half an hour. It was soon evident that we were "something uncommon." Numbers of people came in with us, and as we passed through the streets, and were discovered by those ahead of us, the wonder and the crowd increased. Our complexions and dress, our stature, and the spectacles worn by myself, at once drew the attention of every body. The shopkeeper turned away from his customer, the carpenter dropped his plane, and the shoemaker his last, the tailor his needle, and the apothecary his pill-box, and even the beggar forgot his vocation: the women peeped out from the doors, and the children ran on before and stopped to have a good look at us; old and young, high and low, were filled with one common feeling of surprise, and gazed at us as if we had fallen from the clouds. Our guide professed to know the road, but soon showed his ignorance, and after making several inquiries, he led us at last to a low dirty tavern, instead of the house appropriated to the reception of foreign officers, where he had intended to take us. However, there was no help for it, and to make the best of the matter, we had our dinner prepared. On going into the house we shut to the door to keep the crowd away, but they were not so easily satisfied, and the door being old and crazy, they actually broke it open. One of us was obliged therefore to stand by it for a while, and let them gaze, while dinner was in course of preparation. They made no effort whatever to molest us, being on the contrary quite good humored and civil. One man, all smiles and politeness, came up to me, and begged leave to examine my dress, at the various parts of which he expressed the most unbounded admiration. My cap was much better than his, the buttons of my coat were *kaho*, *kaho*, very much better than theirs, pockets were an admirable device, and the shoes were a perfect gem! He was even proceeding to open my shirt bosom, and pull up my pantaloons, but on being told that that was not polite he desisted, and with many bows and smiles departed.

While we were at dinner, an officer with a crystal button, and peacock's feather, of rather good features but coarse manners, came in to ask our names and business. He was rather rude at first, but his manner soon changed, and after a few minutes' conversation he became quite civil, and was even curious to inspect our knives and

forks and articles of dress. While engaged with him, another officer also wearing a crystal button came in. He was a tall slender gentlemanly looking man, and his manners exceedingly polished, amounting in some respects almost to over refinement. We supposed him to be a Tartar. He was dressed in his official cap and black satin boots which came up to his knees, a beautiful blue silk robe reaching below the knees, and over this a short silk garment reaching to the waist. Among his attendants was one about six feet two inches in height and stout in proportion, who seemed quite out of countenance when we remarked on his stature. Three other officers came in, and with each we had the same series of questions and answer—who we were, our object in coming, and the advice to go away. They were evidently uneasy at our coming, and used many arguments to induce us to depart in peace, but we were not to be got rid of so hastily. The chief local magistrate presently came in, and without even saluting us, and scarcely noticing the five officers already present, he began to declaim against the impropriety of our coming to Chángchau, of its being contrary, to the treaty, a bad precedent, and various topics of a similar nature. We remarked that the treaty allowed foreigners to trade at five ports, but did not forbid their going elsewhere, that we were well meaning people who had not come to trade, but only to see the country, to cultivate friendship, and to do good. The old man hereupon quite altered his tone: "Oh I know that you are men of politeness, we are not afraid of you, for we look on you as brothers, but if you come, it will be a precedent for others, and you had better go away." It was remarked to him that this was a strange way of treating brothers, to turn them off so unceremoniously when they came on visits of pure friendship. After a good deal of talk, we came at last to a compromise. Finding we would not depart without seeing the city, they earnestly begged us not to spend the night within the walls, offering to send us down to the rivers in chairs, to provide a comfortable boat for us, and on the next day to send chairs for us, and escort us all around the city. After a little hesitation we assented, and they all accompanied us to the river's edge. One of the streets through which we were led, was covered with strips of yellow and red cloth, and ornamented with lanterns of all shapes, sizes and colors suspended across. It was as we were told a celebration to secure a continuance of peace, and a return of health. The cholera has prevailed in Chángchau to a frightful extent this year. Some of the inhabitants said that occasionally as many as two hundred persons had died of it in a day, during the summer months.

The boat provided for our accommodation was large though not very clean, and the owner having received a special charge from the local magistrate that we should want for nothing, we spent a quiet night.

Thursday, Oct. 5th. The morning being pleasant, we started off for a ramble in the suburb before breakfast, and the lower bridge being close to the place where our boat was anchored, we went there first. It is built on 25 piles of stone about 30 feet apart, and perhaps 20 feet each in height. Large round beams are laid from pile to pile, and smaller ones across in the simplest and rudest manner; earth is then placed above these, and the upper part is paved with brick and stone. One would suppose that the work had been assigned to a number of different persons, and that each one had executed his part in such manner as best suited his own fancy, there being no regularity whatever in the paving. Bricks and stone were intermingled in the most confused manner, and the railing was sometimes of wood, and sometimes of the tone. We were particularly struck with the length of some of the stones used in paving the bridge; one was eight, another eleven, and three others eighteen paces each long, being about 45 feet long by 2 feet broad. They were of granite, but from the constant crowd of passengers had been worn smooth. The bridge averages eight or ten feet in width, and about one half of its length on both sides was occupied by shops.

Crossing the bridge, and proceeding up the left or southern bank of the river, we came to the second bridge, which is about a mile from the first, and is similarly built. When we came to it, our guides (of whom we always had plenty) pointed up the river some little distance further, and told us there was a temple there, well worth seeing. We found it really so, being one of the oldest buildings we had seen in China. The various gateways and small outhouses around the temple were decayed and in ruins. Two pools on either side of the main entrance were covered with the broad leaved water lily. The main building is of wood, and is both large and high, while the ceiling is most elaborately constructed and carved. Every pillar, board, tile, and stone bore the marks of extreme age. It is said to have been erected in the Sui dynasty, about 1200 years ago. Seven gigantic figures in sitting or standing postures, painted and gilt, but faded and dusty, and tarnished with age were arranged across the temple, and on each side stood a row of fifteen Chinese worthies, as large as life. Behind the seven first images were three others. The very smallest must have been eight feet in height,

while two or three, if they had been in a standing posture, would have been fifteen or eighteen. An immense drum occupied one corner, and a bell another. The roof was most curiously composed of carved wood, and inscriptions in various styles of Chinese writing were painted and gilded, or carved on the pillars, walls, ceilings, and tables of the temple. To the right of the main building stood a smaller one, covering an immense idol cut out of a single block of granite; by standing on the pedestal, which was three feet in height, and reaching with my umbrella, I could only touch the hand which was laid across its breast. The whole height of the image was probably 20 feet. The rock had formerly stood there, and this image had been carved out, and the house erected over it in its natural position.

We returned to the main temple, and standing in front of the seven gigantic figures, Mr. Abeel addressed the crowd in their own language, on the folly of worshiping such idols, which could neither see, nor hear, nor speak, and telling them of the true way of salvation through Jesus Christ. There were upwards of 300 persons present, many of them listened attentively; some questions were asked, and they assented very freely to the truth of what was said to them. While thus engaged, we were surprized by a visit from the chief agent of the first officer we had seen the day before. He had come down to the boat to be our cicerone through the city, and finding us absent, had followed us. He was extremely polite, and expressed great surprise that we had gone off without waiting for the chairs. He accompanied us back to our boat, and after breakfast had the chairs brought down to the water's edge for our excursion through the city.

Of the streets through which we passed, several were narrow and offensively filthy, but some of them were clean, tolerably well paved, and for a Chinese city, wide,—say eight, ten, and even twelve feet—and lined with good looking houses. The furniture shops, and several of the clothing establishments, looked remarkably well, and the silk stores, apothecary shops, and bookstores, reminded us of some of the best looking streets in Canton. We also passed through several markets well supplied with very fat pork, fish, both fresh and dried, and poultry; vegetables were in abundance though not in great variety. We saw shaddocks, persimmons, pine-apples, pears, plantains, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, and roots of various kinds. As usual we had no reason to complain of want of attention, and the word *kwan! kwan-na!* (foreigners) uttered by every man

who saw us was the signal for all of those through whose quarters we passed, to leave their work and gaze upon us.

Our boat was on the southern side of the city. We were carried to the northwest corner of the city, and presently found ourselves in an open space with rising ground beyond, and a very large temple directly before us. The doors were thrown open, and we entered; the scene was quite unexpected. The temple was said to have been built during the Táng dynasty, from 900 to 1200 years ago, and bore the marks of old age, though it was in better repair than the one previously visited. Eight gigantic figures, seated and standing, were ranged across the temple, and thirty-six Chinese sages occupied either side, in rows of eighteen each. The figures were larger than those we saw before breakfast, and the roof was constructed in the same elaborate manner. The most remarkable things we saw were a couple of large lockers or cup-boards, about eight feet square, and two feet deep. They were closed and locked, and no one knew their contents. The people around all declared most seriously that they had not been opened for hundreds of years, and if they should be opened, death would surely come out in some terrible form, or some dreadful plague would visit the people.

The grounds of the temple were quite extensive, and numbers of houses where the priests lived, were scattered around. Some of them were falling to pieces through very age. Behind the main building we were shown a smaller one dedicated to Chú fútsz', the celebrated commentator on the Four Books. He was a native of A'nhwuy province, and had been for some time prefect of the city of Chángchau. His house was pointed out to us in the centre of the city. It is quite large. It is reported that when built, the main beam of the roof was suspended in the air. He declared that if any unfaithful officer entered the house, the beam would instantly fall and crush him. But after his time, the beam very considerately took its natural position in the wall!

The ground rose steeply behind the temple, and three of its summits were crowned by small circular watchtowers. We climbed up the steep ascent in the hot sun, but on reaching the summit we held up our hands in wonder at the prospect before us. Imagine an amphitheatre thirty miles in length and twenty in breadth, hemmed in on all sides by steep bare pointed hills, a river running through it, an immense city at our feet, with fields of rice and sugar-cane, noble trees, and numerous villages stretching away in every direction. It was grand and beautiful beyond every conception we

had ever formed of Chinese scenery. The eye wandered over that wide plain, and returned again and again to the contemplation of particular points, until almost wearied with the contemplation of so much magnificence. When we came to a closer investigation, the wonder was increased rather than diminished. Beneath us lay the city; its shape was nearly four-square, but the southern wall curved outwards from following the course of the river. It was very closely built, and had an amazing number of very large trees within and around. On inquiring the number of inhabitants, our guide answered that in the last dynasty, it had numbered seven hundred thousand souls, and now there were more He thought there were a million of people within the walls. This is probably a large allowance, though it is the common one among the Chinese. But even allowing the half of that number, how large that is! The villages around also attracted our attention. I tried to enumerate them, but after counting thirty-nine of large size distinctly visible in less than half the field of vision before us, I gave over the attempt. It is certainly within the mark to say that in that immense plain there are at least one hundred villages. Some of them are small, but many would number their hundreds, and even thousands of inhabitants.

What a field is here for Christian missions, if the country were but open, and the churches prepared to enter in, and occupy the ground! How many souls there were beneath our eyes, all ignorant of the true God, and of the way of eternal life. The prospect before us was surpassingly beautiful, but alas, for those who dwelt amid these fair scenes, where

> "Every prospect pleases,
> But only man is vile."

We returned to our boat, walking part of the way, much to the discomfort of our leader, who had to walk with us, and who did not much like walking through the narrow crowded streets when he might as well have rode. The articles in the shops were commonly plain and coarse. Even the showy ones were rough and unsubstantial. Beautiful as the city looked at a distance, it did not so well bear close inspection. The streets were wider, and some of them cleaner than those seen in the generality of Chinese cities hitherto visited by foreigners, but that is not saying much. Most of the houses had wooden fronts, and apparently brick or plaster walls. The most offensive objects were the numerous noisome sights and smells that everywhere abounded. It is not wonderful that the cholera should prevail with aggravated violence in such a place.

We felt wearied by our morning excursion, and, though full liberty was given us, we did not think that the crowd and fatigue of a stroll through the city in the afternoon, would be compensated by all the new sights to be seen. Accordingly we went in a boat some little distance above the city, and walked among the paddy fields and sugar canes. Several persons were drawing water for their fields by chain pumps. Mr. Abeel addressed the people in two different places on the Christian religion. A very respectful attention was given by some of the audience, but most of them were more disposed to examine our dress, than to hear religious discourse.

On returning to our boat after sunset, we concluded to go in her to Chiòhbè, at the change of the tide. We had seen nearly all we wanted at Chángchau, and had succeeded in our object in visiting it quite as well as could be expected. We had taken but few religious tracts with us, otherwise we might have given away thousands. Those offered to the officers were received with a flattering show of politeness and pleasure, and we were assured by them on the following day that they had read them, and approved of their doctrines.

The boat in which we lodged was owned by an old man and his wife. She was upwards of seventy years of age, and according to the almost universal custom in Fukien province wore flowers, which in their freshness and bloom contrasted strangely with her gray hair. On inquiring if infanticide was common at Chángchau, the answer given was, *that on shore it was common, but not among the people who lived in the boats.* The old woman had herself rescued *four girls*, whom she found exposed on the river's bank. Three of them had died at different ages, and one of them was now on board, whose crying disturbed us several times. She had a little grandson about ten years old, and this little girl was intended for his wife.

We left Chángchau during the night, and reached Chiòhbè before daylight. At sunrise we went ashore, and strolled about the place. It is a walled town, but the space within the walls is by no means so extensive as that without. Here, as elsewhere, crowds followed us, more noisy and ruder too than those of Chángchau, though they offered us no manner of insult, and most readily allowed us to pass wherever we chose. It is quite a large city, stretching at least a mile along the shore, and bore every appearance of being a busy bustling place of trade. The shops were crowded with goods, commonly of a very coarse quality, and the streets were thronged with people. For dirt and filth it exceeded anything we saw during our whole trip. Several persons who had visited Amoy recognized Mr.

Abeel, and one of them kindly conducted us through the principal streets. The number of fresh fish in the markets was immense, taken, we were told, from the river, which is here not one fourth of a mile wide, and probably not six feet deep.

After walking until wearied, and seeing no end to the crowded streets, we stopped before an idol temple, and Mr. Abeel addressed the crowd. The questions proposed by some of them showed that they fully understood what was said. Having no desire to go ashore after breakfast, we proceeded in a small boat to Háitang, where we arrived about 11 o'clock A. M. The outer wall of the city ran close along the stream where our boat was anchored. We entered one of the gates, and found a large space between the outer and inner walls almost wholly occupied by gardens and rice-grounds. We ascended the outer wall, and walked around for some distance. There were so few houses that but few people saw us, and we were not annoyed by a crowd. Presently the outer wall came right against the inner wall which was some four or six feet higher. To avoid going a long distance around, we climbed over the wall, and walked some distance along it. The plain outside of the wall was extensive, principally occupied by paddy fields. There were no villages within a mile or two of the side on which we walked. Within the walls there were so many trees that we could not see the city, nor tell in what direction the greater part of it lay. The Chinese themselves estimate its population as being greater than that of Amoy, but this we were inclined to think was an exaggerated account. We passed through several of the streets, which were much neater and cleaner than any we had seen elsewhere, but we saw few people. Perhaps it should be said, comparatively few, for we had become so accustomed to immense crowds, that a hundred people at our heels seemed very few indeed. After walking for an hour, and seeing but little to attract special notice, we became tired. We had been wearied at Chiòhbè, the sun was now hot, and the wind being ahead, it was important to secure the favorable tide which was now making for Amoy. We accordingly turned our faces homeward, and at sunset reëntered our houses in Kúláng sú, glad and thankful for the wonderful things we had seen, the favors enjoyed, and the mercies received during our three days' excursion.

W. M. L.

Art. IV. *Record of criminals, European and Chinese, lodged in the jails at Hongkong, from the 9th of August, 1841, to the 18th of Sept.* 1843.

This record, which has been kindly furnished us in manuscript, is in two parts. The *first* part contains the names of four hundred and eighty-two prisoners, of whom 430 are Chinese, 28 Lascars, 9 Portuguese, 5 sepoys, 1 American, the others are Europeans. The *second* part contains the names of one hundred and thirty-four persons, nearly all of whom are European seamen. Among this number, there have been a few, perhaps twenty soldiers, who have been sentenced by court-martial. The others, the seamen, have been sentenced by the marine magistrate, excepting a very few, upon whom sentence has been passed by the governor. Their punishment has been solitary confinement, which has varied, in different cases, from two to eighty-four days. Generally the confinement has continued for two or three weeks.

The prison, in which they are confined, is 64 feet by 30, divided into two rows of cells, twelve in all. The rows are separated by a passage about eight feet broad. Each prisoner has usually, if not always, had a separate cell, which is clean, well lighted and ventilated; and each person is provided daily with a pound of beef and a loaf of bread. On the 22d of May, 1843, two Europeans were sentenced, by court-martial, to be transported for life. The crimes of the seamen are, for the most part, disobedience to orders, and disorderly conduct. With the sailors and often with the soldiers too—drunkenness is the crime, or immediate *cause* of the crime, for which they have to endure punishment.

For the lodgings of the Chinese prisoners, two buildings are appropriated, one 79 feet by 29; the other 49 by 16 feet. There is a square open court, between them, about 78 feet by 30, in which the prisoners can air and wash themselves, take exercise, &c. The largest of these two buildings is divided into two apartments, one large and one small, both occupied by the laboring gang; both have good floors, are without ceiling, and well ventilated. The smallest of the two buildings—designed for persons not sentenced—contains three rooms, each 17 feet by 16, with floors and beds; on one side of these rooms is a broad veranda, protecting them from the heat and rain, and rendering them not less, but rather more, comfortable,

than they would be in the common houses of the middling classes of the Chinese.

The *punishments* inflicted on the Chinese are flogging, hard labor, and confinement. All, or nearly all, are flogged, the number of blows varying from 20 to 100. Few only receive a hundred; many have 40 or 50; the latter number is the most common. These are given in public. The criminal, with a label on his back, written in Chinese characters, is conducted from the prison to the whipping stand at the west end of the Upper Bazar, and there undergoes the sentence of the law, and returns again to prison. The laboring convicts, and those in confinement, are kept with irons on their legs, which renders escape difficult. Still a few, in all about twenty, have made their escape, principally during the first year after the prison was built. During the last twelve months, only two have escaped, and these while out at work, as were indeed, many of the others.

Most of these prisoners have been sentenced by the chief magistrate, at whose office full records are kept of their respective cases, specifying their crimes, &c. Some of them have already been reported in the Hongkong Gazette. Could the whole calender be *digested*, we should like to give the report a place in the Repositoy. Only a few of the more difficult cases have been brought before the governor.

The period of imprisonment has varied in length from two days to four years. Two only have been sentenced to four years; two to three years; four to two years and six months; twenty-three to two years; twenty-four to eighteen months; two for one year; the remainder all for a less period. Twenty-two of these Chinese prisoners were sent from Chusan, by the commander-in-chief of the expedition. These were not subjected to flagellation; they arrived in May or June, 1842, and were released in October, soon after the announcement of the news of peace.

For *food* the Chinese prisoners have been constantly supplied with rice—in quantities as large as they can consume—and occasionally they have had salt fish, vegetables, &c. The purveyor of the prisoners has been allowed, for each man, one dollar and a half per mensem. This sum, he says, has been more than sufficient in the hot months, while in the cold season it has been barely enough to cover the monthly expenditure. For drink they have had pure water from the hills. Their clothing and bedding have been such as they have been able to procure for themselves, except on one occasion, when a quantity of jackets were furnished to protect them from the winter's cold.

Those sentenced to hard labor have been employed principally on the roads. They have been called out at 6 A. M., and returned at 5 P. M., and are allowed one hour for breakfast, and one for rest at midday—*Sundays always excepted*, on which they do no work, and which to them has been, as they very appropriately call the Sabbath, 安息日 *án-si yi*, "days of rest."

The prisons stand just within the inclosure, which surrounds the premises of the chief magistrate, directly below his own house, where they are under the serveillance of a strong military guard, also just within the inclosure. The scavenger's duties are regularly performed, at a given hour, every night; and the apartments are thoroughly washed out once or twice every week. And the prisoners are always allowed a full supply of fresh water for washing and bathing. The site of the buildings is airy, and elevated perhaps three hundred feet above the sea, from which it is distant fifty or sixty rods.

The *health* of the prisoners deserves particular notice. Of the whole number of Chinese and foreigners, who have been confined and sixteen *only nine have died.* The average number in prison has been about sixty—and this for the worst part of the three seasons of 1841, 1842, and 1843. Of these nine, some were debauched opium smokers —who died for want of that which caused their death. Two or three only died of fever. The total amount of sickness has been very small. Most of the sufferings have been from cutaneous disorders, contracted before entering the prison. Medicines and surgical aid have always been administered promptly when required.

It might indeed be worth while to inquire, and to ascertain if possible, why there has been so much less sickness in the prisons than in the barracks at Hongkong, during the last twenty-six months. When of seventy men in the artillery lines, not more than fifty were reported *fit* for duty; not more than three, of nearly an equal number in the jails, were *unfitted* by sickness to perform "hard labor." In not a few cases, men have gone in sick, and come out well.

ART. V. *Sufferings of French missionaries in Cochinchina, and their release by the French corvette Heroine.*

IN the course of the week, the French corvette Heroine, commanded by M. L'Eveque, arrived at this port from Cochinchina, having on board five French missionaries, belonging to the same society as the Catholic missionaries already here, by whom they have been hospitably received. These reverend gentlemen are Messieurs Berneux, Galy, Charrier, Miche, and Duclos; all five of whom were detained in prison in Cochinchina, loaded with fetters, and suffering the most cruel treatment, when the Heroine, returning from her cruize to China, anchored in Turon bay, to demand their liberation. The two first named, Messieurs Berneux and Galy, had been seized on the 11th of April, 1841, at a place in Western Tungking, about 480 miles distant from Hué, the capital of the Cochinchinese empire. After being brutally knocked down, they were thrust into a close narrow cage, in which they were carried to the capital, which it took them 50 days to reach; and where they were more than thirty times brought before the tribunals of different mandarins, and repeatedly scourged in the most inhuman manner, the blood springing forth at every stroke, and even the flesh sometimes flying in pieces under the lash. They were moreover threatened to be tortured with red-hot pincers, which were heated in their own presence, and which threat would have been carried into effect, had the judge whose province it is to award their punishment, at the time presided. The mandarins used every means to compel these unfortunate gentlemen to renounce the religion of which they proclaimed themselves the ministers, and tread under foot the sacred emblem of their faith, which the missionaries only the more devoutly kissed whenever it was presented to them, while they refused in the most energetic terms to comply. It was then proposed to them that they should marry, under the assurance that on that condition the king of Cochinchina would pardon them for having come into his kingdom without permission, a proposition which the pious missionaries rejected with horror. They were at last condemned to death, and sentenced to decapitation in the early part of October, 1841, and to have their heads exposed on the end of a pike in the public market for three days. The judges were eager to have this sentence carried into execution, but the king made answer to their representation, "they shall die when I desire it." In Cochinchina, no sentence of death can be carried into effect without the sanction of the king himself, and on the present occasion it was supposed by his intended victims that this delay was attributed to certain calculations connected with the operations of the English force in China.

M. Charrier was apprehended on the 6th of October, 1841, and like his brethren was put into a cage, in which they kept him for 19 days. He was publicly scourged at the hall of the prefect, loaded with a heavy *cangue*, or

wooden collar, of forty and a chain of twenty, pounds weight, and in this condition was conveyed to the capital, where he arrived on the 14th of November following. Repeatedly but vainly urged to apostatise, he was again cruelly scourged, and in consequence of his refusal and his determined answers to the mandarins—was condemned about the end of January, 1842, to suffer death by decapitation. The king interposed in his case also, knowing by that time that there were French ships of war on the coast of China.

Messrs. Miche and Duclos were not seized until the 16th February 1842, in a territory of the province of *Pheu*, six days' journey from the frontiers of Cochinchina. They were treated as the others, knocked down, deprived of their best clothes, had their hands tied behind their backs, and a heavy *cangue* round their necks, and after having been four times lashed by the hands of the executioner, they were taken to the capital, still loaded with the wooden collar and heavy fetters. Being here brought before the tribunals, they were again scourged and beaten with rods, in consequence of their refusal to apostatise, and to sign the false account drawn up by the mandarin of their proceedings, to be laid before the king. These reverend gentlemen were also condemned to decapitation, but as before, the king again postponed the execution of their sentence.

The account given by these French missionaries of the interrogations they underwent, and the punishments they suffered, contains many curious and interesting details. They were confined in damp dismal cells, on a level with the ground, along with other prisoners, covered with vermin, from which it was impossible to keep themselves free.—Their allowance of food was limited to 20 porringers of rice a month, or rather *paddy*, as the husk was not removed, without either means to unhusk it, or wood to cook it; so that they would have perished of hunger had it not been for the succor they covertly received from some native Christians, who found means to bribe the solders on guard, and introduce provisions into their dungeon. For the space of nine months they wore the same clothes, without being once allowed even to wash them; and M. Miche having one day reproached the mandarin with having for five months refused the small quantity of rice and the doits, which it is customary to give to the prisoners, the latter had the brutality to reply—"If you have neither rice nor money, eat earth;" and it is to be remarked that they had already robbed Messieurs Miche and Duclos of the money they had on them when apprehended.

The captivity of Messrs. Berneux and Galy lasted 23 months, that of Mr. Charrier 17 months, and of Messrs. Miche and Dulos 13 months, and during the whole time they were each loaded with a heavy chain, which passed round their necks, and hung down to their middle, when it diverged into two chains, which were fastened round each foot. After they had undergone the cruel punishment of the lash, they went forth with a calm countenance, happy at being found worthy to suffer in the name of Jesus Christ, and their joy was at its height on being apprised that they were sentenced to die, daily declaring to the mandarins that they were alike without fear and

without crime, and that it would be the happiest hour of their lives when they should be required to shed their blood for the sake of their blessed religion. This fortitude and resignation astonished their judges, as well as all those who witnessed it,—"why do you not cry, why do you not weep when you are beaten?" they said to the missionaries; and they said one to another these strangers probably possess some charms to deaden pain. More than once the missionaries heard the soldiers, who led them out of the judge's house where they had been beaten and insulted, say of the mandarins;—"They have themselves more fear than these fathers."

Although the commander of the Heroine had received no directions from his government to effect the liberation of the missionaries, he took upon himself the responsibility of demanding their surrender in the name of his government and of the French nation, as fellow-countrymen groaning in irons, and whose cries he had heard. He wrote from Turon to the chief mandarin of the province requiring that the missionaries should be given up to him, and had an immediate reply to the effect that there were no Frenchmen in Cochinchina. The commander of the corvette then dispatched a second letter in which he mentioned the name of each missionary, and specified the dates of their seizure; adding the threat that unless his requisition were complied with, he would at once proceed in his vessel to the capital, and there renew his demand in still more energetic language. The Cochinchinese governor no longer persisted in his system of evasion, and after some pretended explanation, he consented to deliver up the missionaries. On the 12th of last March, their fetters were removed; and on the 16th they were sent to the corvette, the commander of which received them with all the enthusiasm of a fellow-countryman, and lavished on them all the care and attention their sufferings called for. "Now, you are mine, you belong to me," he told them. "Yes, Monsieur le Commandant, we are now at your order. We shall comply with all your wishes," replied the missionaries. The corvette had not yet made ready for sailing, when a letter came from the right-reverend bishop, the vicar apostolic of Cochinchina, to the commandant, beseeching him to restore his missionaries to him and land them at Suche, a place southward where a small barque would be found ready to receive them and carry them back to their mission. M. L'Eveque was not a little astonished at this demand, but the missionaries as soon they as heard the voice of their bishop calling them, joined their warm solicitations to those of his lordship, to obtain that favor from the commandant, but this gentleman persisted in his refusal. When they reached Singapore, the missionaries reiterated their eager intreaties, earnestly backed by their brothers in Singapore, to M. L'Eveque that he would be pleased to leave them here at liberty to act *justa dictamenta suæ conscientiæ*. But the commandant declared energetically that he would never agree to the proposition, it being his resolution to deliver them to the French government, in the name of which he took on himself the responsibility to claim them from the king of Cochinchina;—nevertheless, after many intreaties he consented to leave in Singapore, Messieurs

Miche and Duclos, the former being destined by his superiors to superintend the Chinese college at Pulo Penang, and the second suffering much in his health when at sea. Messieurs Berneux, Charrier, and Galy are to sail for France in the Heroine. The missionaries on board the corvette mess at the table of the *état major*, and they receive from the officers the greatest attention, these gentlemen endeavoring to make them forget their sufferings in Cochinchina. Messieurs Berneux, Charrier and Galy hold out the hope that we may again see them here on their way to their mission to propagate the faith in other regions.—*Singapore Free Press, April* 13, 1843.

ART. VI. *Notices of infanticide collected from the people of Fukien.* By the Rev. DAVID ABEEL.

To ascertain the extent of female infanticide in this part of the country, a course of inquiry was commenced near the close of the last year, which has been kept up at intervals to the present. It may be useful to some readers to mention that the province of Fukien includes ten large and two smaller counties or departments; that each of these again are subdivided into districts, varying in number from two to ten, and that in each district there are numerous towns and villages.

The island of Kúláng sú, the present residence of foreigners, lies in the department of Tsiuenchau 泉州, and near the boundary of Chángchau 漳州, two departments of the larger class, and thickly peopled.

There are five districts in the first of these, and seven in the other, containing cities and villages of almost all sizes, and teeming with population. The names of the five districts in Tsiuenchau fú are Tung-án 同安, Ngánkí 安溪, Tsinkiáng 晉江, Hwuingán 惠安, Nán-ngán 南安. Being a resident of the district of Tung-án, I have had opportunities of making more minute inquiries respecting the custom here than elsewhere. From a comparison with many other parts of the country, there is reason to believe that a greater number of children are destroyed at birth in this district than in any other of this department, probably more than in any other part of the province of equal extent and populousness. In this district, I have inquired of persons from forty different towns and

villages. The names of these places have been obtained, also the distances of many of them from Amoy; but as no one is able from his knowledge of them to verify or correct the statements here made, there can be no use in transcribing a long list of sounds, which but few persons can pronounce, and none can render pleasant to the ear. The results are all that it is important to give. The number destroyed varies exceedingly in different places, the extremes extending from seven to eight tenths, according to Chinese mode of computing, (i. e. 70 or 80 per cent.,) to one tenth, or 10 per cent.; and the mean of the whole number, the average proportion destroyed in all these places, amounting to nearly four tenths, or exactly 39 per cent.

In seventeen of these forty towns and villages, my informants declare that one half or more, are deprived of existence at birth. In the district of Nán-ngán, I have the testimony, or perhaps I had better say, the opinions of the inhabitants of seven places. According to them, the average number destroyed is more than one third, or just 36 per cent. In the Ngánkí district, the proportion is again somewhat reduced. Taking eight places of which I have inquired, as a standard, it lies between one fourth and three tenths, or not far from 30 per cent.

In the other two districts, it is a relief to find that the practice is less prevalent. From the inhabitants of six places in Tsinkiáng, and of four places in Hwuingán, if I am correctly informed, the victims of infanticide do not exceed 16 per cent. From the above estimates or opinions, varying as they do in regard to different districts, it is difficult to say with any confidence what proportion of the female infants in the whole county are the subjects of a cruel death. From these and other evidences which shall be mentioned, a conjecture would probably fall short of the reality, if it were placed below one quarter of the whole number.

The seven districts in the department of Chángchau, are Lungkí 龍溪, Chángpú 漳浦, Nántsing 南靖, Háiching 海澄, Chángtái 長泰, Pinghó 和平, and Cháu-ngán 詔安. In Lungkí, I have the names of eighteen towns and villages. According to the opinions of those of their inhabitants, whom I have questioned, the number is rather more than one fourth, and less than three tenths. Six places in the district of Chángpú give a proportion of one fourth. In Nántsing, I have had the opportunity of inquiring only of four places. The estimate given me places the number at rather more than one third.

From the testimony of persons belonging to several towns and villages in Háiching, between one fifth and one fourth are not allowed to live. The other three districts, judging from rather limited inquiries, vary but little from the proportions last given. Taking these inquiries as a fair specimen of the department, there is reason to fear that scarcely less than a quarter of those born, about 25 per cent., are suffocated almost at the first breath. In the course of these investigations I have frequently questioned visitors from some of the other departments of the province. Men from Fuchau fú, Tingchau fú, and Yingchun fú, have all testified to the existence of the evil in their respective departments; but they give us grounds to hope that it prevails to a less extent than in the two in this vicinity.

It has probably occurred to many readers, that the data from which these results are obtained, are by no means of such a nature as to secure entire accuracy. They are opinions rather than facts; I have asked many hundreds of person of all classes respecting their own places of residence. All they could do was to give their individual impressions of the proportionate number saved or destroyed, according to the shape of my question. Their replies have in many instances been precisely alike. In others, they have differed widely, respecting the same place. This is sometimes the result of varying opinions, and frequently it arises from a reluctance to acknowledge what many of them know to be a barbarous custom. A little conversation has generally dismissed their reserve, and brought them to a candid expression of their belief. Where the proportions given by different individuals or companies have varied respecting the same place, the mean has been taken. The same plan has been employed with the villages and towns of a district, to obtain the average number destroyed in that district. I knew of no better way in the absence of all statistics, to arrive at any approximation to the reality.

There are several facts which shed light on the subject of the present inquiry, and go to prove that these conclusions, though they may be erroneous in many instances, are probably not very wide of the truth regarding the whole subject. On one occasion, there was a literary examination before the highest civil magistrate at Amoy, which brought together from this district, hundreds of graduates, and aspirants for degrees. Many of these visited Kúláng sú. They expressed themselves freely on this subject, some of them affirming that in their own villages, the majority were cruelly murdered. It has struck me that this class of men have almost uniformly given a less favorable aspect to this subject, that their uneducated neighbors.

The reason probably is that many of them have not only been guiltless in this respect; but have exerted themselves to arrest the evil, while their neighbors in too many instances have practiced it.

When the newly appointed commandant of Amoy visited the English authorities at Kúlàng sú, himself and officers were much impressed with the equal fondness of the English ladies for children of both sexes. On our way to the ships they introduced the subject, and drew a contrast between their own women and those they had seen and heard of, greatly to the disadvantage of the former. The one next in command to the highest officer, and who appeared the most intelligent of the party, said that instead of loving their female children, Chinese mothers destroyed a large number of them. As the confession was unsolicited and apparently very candid, I took occasion to ask him what proportion in the surrounding country he thought were thus treated. He replied three or four tenths. Had the other officers thought this estimate too large, they would probably have mentioned it during the conversation.

This general question has been frequently put to our most enlightened visitors, and time after time, with a very few exceptions in all, the proportion expressed above has been given. This, whether correct or not, is a very common opinion among the most intelligent and judicious persons I have yet met.

One of the principal men in the office of the háif ng, or sub-prefect of Amoy, of whom we have formed a high opinion, mentioned that before the English came to Amoy, but few children were killed at birth; but since that time the foundling hospital has been shut, poverty has increased, and infanticide has prevailed to a far greater extent. He himself had recently dissuaded two of his neighbors from putting their offspring to death, having pointed out a way in which they could be provided for. There is a river or stream at Amoy, called "Dead Infants' river;" whatever this name may prove, we constantly hear that female infants are more valued here than in almost any other place, and consequently a greater number are preserved. Another visitor and regular attendant upon our Sabbath services, said that three days ago he prevented the death of an infant by engaging to pay a small sum for its support.

There is a kind of testimony to which I have attached value in the present inquiry. It is the confession of parents who have destroyed their own children. There are very few sunk so low in the scale of degradation as not to know that this practice reflects no credit upon the unfeeling parent. Neither a sense of guilt nor a sentiment

of humanity, may prevent the act, yet of those whom I have seen, I should think a very large majority are sufficiently convinced of its impropriety, at least in the eyes of others, to induce them to conceal rather than disclose such a fact.

At a village called A'unâi, about ten miles from Amoy, I was informed that about one third of the female children were destroyed. My informant said that he had killed two of four of his own.

At Lunchiû, distant one tide from Amoy, it was the belief of the one with whom I conversed that only one half were preserved. His estimate was backed by a confession that he himself had saved two, having destroyed three.

A patient from Púlámkiô, 60 or 70 *lí* distant, who had lived with us a long time, and had frequently heard me express my opinion of this abhorrent practice, was candid enough to acknowledge that he himself had killed one last year, and one the year before. His reason was that he already had three, and was unable to sustain this additional expense. I asked a man from Ngòtong, 30 *lí* distant, about the custom of his native village. He said that the inhabitants were very poor and rice dear, that a large majority of females were early put to death, and that he himself had killed two, saving but one alive.

During the summer of 1842, two Chinese nurses were engaged by the families then on the island, one of whom acknowledged that she had murdered two of her own children.

Another case may be mentioned here, though it does not come under the head of self-confession. The teacher who is now in America with Mr. Boone, declared that his sister-in-law, the wife of an elder brother destroyed two, given the third away, and kept one for herself. Either through a want of understanding on my part, or carelessness of statement on his, I understood him to say that she had killed the first three, which was published in my journal. (See Vol. XI., page 508.)

In the same journal, I gave the confessions of one respecting himself and his brethren, which was regarded by some as incredible. This man is now no more; but I have taken pains to inquire of one who knew him well, and who is very favorably known to us, whether he believed his statement. He said he had heard the same fact respecting the individual; but that he would again inquire of a relative whom he knew, and from whom the truth could be obtained. The next day he told me that a nephew of the deceased had informed him, that his uncle had killed two of three of his own infants.

This being true, there is no reason to doubt what was then declared by him, that himself and brothers had saved but three, having killed about five times that number.

One of the most convincing evidences we have yet had of the prevalence of infanticide in any place, was obtained from ocular demonstration in a village called Bouâu, distant six or seven miles, Dr. Cumming had cut out a large tumor from the neck of one of its inhabitants, which excited universal curiosity, when we visited the place to see, "so bold and skillful a surgeon." From the number of women in the crowd which turned out to greet us, we were pretty well persuaded, that they were under as little restraint as the men from indulging their curiosity. This, upon inquiry, we have found to be true. We were conducted to a small temple, where I had the opportunity of conversing with many who came around us. On a second visit, while addressing the crowd, one man held up a child, and publicly acknowledged that he had killed five of these helpless beings, having preserved but two. I thought he was jesting, but as no surprise or dissent was expressed by his neighbors, and as there was an air both sincerity and regret in the individual, there was no reason to doubt its truth. After repeating his confession, he added with affecting simplicity, "It was before I had heard you speak on this subject, I did not know it was wrong; I would not do so now." Wishing to obtain the testimony of the assembled villagers, I put the question publicly 'what number of female infants in this village are destroyed at birth?' The reply was, 'more than one half.' As there was no discussion among them, which is not the case when they differ in opinion, and as we were fully convinced from our own observation of the numerical inequality of the sexes, the proportion of deaths they gave did not strike us as extravagant.

There are two other cases, which though they do not properly come under this head, throw farther light on the subject, and ought not to be omitted. After inquiring of the person to whom I have referred, whether he regarded the testimony of his deceased friend as true, he asked me if I remembered a man whom he had brought over some time before, to have something done to his eyes. He said that he was a relative, of large fortune; that after the birth of his first two girls, he had destroyed five others in succession. I asked him the cause of such inhuman cruelty, in one so well able to bring them up and provide for them. He ascribed it to avarice, adding that men in his situation are obliged to spend considerable sums in dress, and ornament and marriage presents, and that he was

unwilling to submit to such a dead loss. An intelligent man is with me at present, of whom after writing the above, I inquired whether the rich are to any extent guilty of destroying their female offspring. He says he thinks they exceed their poorer neighbors in this revolting practice, and gives the same reason assigned above.

A few days ago while spending a couple of nights in a large boat at the capital of Chángchau department, I inquired of the family occupying a part of thebo at, whether infanticide prevailed among them. They said it did among the people on shore, that it was not uncommon for parents to send their little ones in *arks* down the stream, hoping that they might be rescued, that they themselves had picked up three successively, but that neither had lived to become the future wife of a son, whom they pointed out to us. Hearing a child cry, I asked if it was theirs. They said it was one they had found on shore, which they were endeavoring to bring up for the lad.

These inquiries have confirmed the sad fact that infanticide is practiced to a greater or less extent in this part, if not in every part, of this province. The independent testimony of men of all classes from nearly every section of the country cannot be set aside. If there be an error, it must be looked for in the proportionate number given, in which there is no certainty; and hence we are not prevented from indulging the hope, that if statistics were obtained, they might prove, what every humane heart must desire, that the opinions given are not sustained by facts. There is another view of the subject, which will relieve the minds of many. Those who believe in the salvation of all infants will perceive a merciful design in a providence which permits such an exhibition of heathenish cruelty. All who believe the word of God, and are acquainted with the condition of those nations that are ignorant of that word, will admit that if there be hope for any class of beings among the heathen, it must be for those who have neither lived to know or disobey the laws of God.

Another result of these inquiries is of a more gratifying character. The practice is declining. To what extent this is true it is impossible to say; but the character and number of the witnesses place the fact beyond question. Between the present and twenty and thirty years ago, I am informed there is a great change, at least in some places. This is ascribed in a measure to the exertions of literary men who write against it, or republish what has been written, and according to Chinese custom, paste up their admonitions in the most public places.* The foundling hospitals which only grace the

* See vol. VII. page 54, for one of these papers.

large cities, are too limited in number and resources to check the evil. These are supported by the authorities and men of wealth. They are always spoken of with favor, and no doubt exert a good influence, but under the best administration what can be expected from one such institution for a large city and populous country, and where the benevolence of the patrons is frustrated through the cupidity of the nurses and others, (as I am informed was the case at Amoy), so that a large proportion of the children brought to them must perish through want of nourishment and care?

It will be seen from the facts here given, that the reasons assigned, and the excuses offered, for this horrid practice are various. Many affirm that they cannot procure the means for the support of this class of children, and are consequently obliged to adopt this expedient. If this were the only alternative to a lingering death from starvation it might be regarded as a dictate of humanity, but from all the inquiries I can make, even the heathen themselves do not believe that this desperate resort is ever necessary. There is a variety of ways of disposing of their children, which cannot all fail. They can generally sell them to those who have no offspring, or to parents who thus provide wives for their sons. This is a common custom among the poor. Instead of paying a comparatively large sum for an adult daughter-in-law, they prefer obtaining infants for little or nothing, and bringing them up in ways which render their service valuable to the family; or at least preclude much additional expense. If they cannot sell their children, it is said, there is no difficulty in giving them away. And if these expedients should fail at one time, and in one place, they need but keep the children a little longer, and go a little farther to gain their object. Another way of preserving them, which is adopted by some, is to put them in baskets with a dollar, or what money they can spare, and place them by the roadside; or of sending them in water-tight vessels where they are most likely to be seen and rescued. But alas! 'without natural affection' still continues a feature of heathenism. It is said that rather than subject themselves to the least trouble or apprehension, multitudes prefer destroying them at once. Even many of these brutal parents think it necessary to furnish themselves with some excuse for their conduct. They are not willing to give them to others, from the fear that they may be ill treated, or brought up for improper purposes. They refuse to take them to the asylum, lest the children may involve them in future expense or trouble. There is no disgrace connected with infanticide, but they are ashamed to give away a worth-

less child, and to have it known that they were unwilling to preserve it until its years gave it value. These are the paltry reasons assigned by the poor.

What apology can be offered for the rich? With them it is an act of heartless calculation—a balancing of mere pecuniary profit and loss. True, some of them profess to be governed by the selfish fear that their daughters may bring disgrace upon them by their future conduct, but the common course of reasoning is that they will cost much, both before and at marriage; that they will then be transferred to another connection, (not being allowed to marry in the same clan,) which will be of no advantage, but may be of detriment to their parents; and that if their husbands die, they will probably be thrown upon them, as a dead weight for future support.

To a heart ignorant of its relations and obligations to the true God, destitute of natural affection, and perfectly alive—and alive only—to its worldly interests, the temptations to infanticide must be very powerful. It does not come under the cognizance of the criminal laws. Society imposes no restraints It never frowns upon such acts; their friends lose none of their respect for them. They rid themselves of expense and trouble by an act to which they trace no serious consequences; and for which the only visitation I have yet heard of, that of a repetition of birth of the same sex, must be to them very problematical. Amid the ignorance and depravity which prevail in the heathen world, and particularly where pecuniary interests are involved, there is no reason to wonder at the existence of infanticide; and we may expect it to continue until it is found to conflict with an advanced state of society. But how is this change to be effected? What but "the glorious gospel of the blessed God" can elevate this unfortunate sex.

How earnestly their melancholy situation appeals to their favored sisters in Christian countries. To whom ought missionaries to look for more cordial sympathy and coöperation than to them. The teaching of their sex lies within their province. They must set the example to the heathen, showing the position and influence of the domestic sphere in society, which the religion of Christ demands and confers; and those who cannot devote their personal services to this work, can lend the weight of their influence, the fruits of their exertions, and the aid of their prayers.

ART. VII. *Religious Intelligence; toleration in Hongkong; Mohammedan mosque; new Chinese temple; British chapel; chapels of the Baptist mission; movements of Protestant missionaries; new and revised translation of the Bible undertaken; death of the Rev. Samuel Dyer.*

BEFORE pure and undefiled religion can universally prevail on earth, full and free toleration must be enjoyed. Civil power may cause the knee to bow, and change forms and usages; but the force of Divine truth only can cause man's will to bow, by changing his heart and his affections. Where perfect freedom of opinion in religious matters is given to all, vice may thrive and evil practices abound. Tares may grow as luxuriantly as the wheat. But the mind must be free, and choose God or Mammon, the flesh or Spirit. If the religion of our ancestors be of God, it will prevail. If the gospel which has been preached to us be true, it shall one day become universal, and "all shall know the Lord." The Chinese government is most intolerant, its laws forbidding the practice of certain forms of religion on penalty of death. The British government, on the contrary, tolerates all religions; and it is in this island the dominant power. The time will soon come—we cannot doubt it—when religious toleration will become universal. Five years ago no mortal imagined that now free toleration would be enjoyed in any part of what was then the dominions of the emperor of China. It is not very likely that five years hence the same toleration will be given throughout the whole of H. I. M.'s dominions; yet should it be so, it would scarcely be more unexpected than what has already occurred. The church militant has only to do her duty, and the great "Captain of salvation" will soon give his people the whole earth for their possession. The following notices will illustrate the tolerant spirit of the government in Hongkong.

A Mohammedan mosque has been erected upon an elevated site in Victoria, not far from the magistracy. The building is of stone, and now nearly completed.

A new Chinese temple is about to be undertaken. Handbills and placards are out, for the purpose of raising money for the erection of the building.

No British chapel has yet been built, though subscriptions have been made and a site selected. Divine service is held in a temporary building, where one of the naval chaplains officiates.

The chapels of the Baptist mission, as will be seen by the following card, have been erected by the foreign community in China.

A CARD.

"The undersigned begs respectfully to offer, in behalf of the American Baptist Board for Foreign Missions, his sincerest thanks to the foreign community in China, who have so kindly and so liberally aided in the erection of places for Christian worship on the island of Hongkong. Large congregations of attentive Chinese auditors assemble at the hours for public preaching in their own language every Lord's day at both the Queen's Road and Bazaar chapels. Both of these chapels are also adapted for schools.

The whole amount of subscriptions received by the undersigned has been $1,672, and the entire disbursements as follows:—

For the Queen's Road chapel,.....	$1,180.04
For the Bazaar chapel,.....	500.25
Paid to Mr. Roberts for school-room purposes..	9.50
Total disbursements,.....	$1,689.79
Total receipts,.....	1,672,00
Balance due Mr. Shuck,.....	$17.79

"In addition to the above there are some items of receipts and disbursements for which Mr. Roberts is responsible; as he is at present away I have no means of ascertaining what these amounts are, but on his return he will publish his statement, which will doubtless be found correct. The present statement should have been published sooner, but it was deemed proper to wait until all the subscriptions could be got in, and also until the completion of the recent enlargements and improvements of both the chapels. The above receipts and disbursements do not include the subscriptions for the purchase of lamps. The utmost care has been observed in noting every dollar received and paid out, and I have much pleasure in appending the following certificate from adjutant McViccar.

Hongkong, October 3d, 1843. J. Lewis Shuck.

"I have examined the details concerning Mr. Shuck's statements and accounts relative to the receipts and disbursements for the Queen's Road and Bazaar chapels, and to the best of my belief the above is perfectly correct.

(Signed) "Jos. McViccar."

The movements of Protestant missionaries in China, probably deserve more frequent notices and fuller records than we have hitherto given them. We should like to publish a succinct history of each of the several missions; and in future give annual or semi-annual reports of the same; and shall feel much obliged by being furnished with such. Consequently upon resolutions passed by the directors of the London Missionary Society, its missionaries at the Straits and Java came last summer to China, for the purpose of deliberating with others of that Society resident in this country. Reports of those deliberations have been sent to the directors.

New and revised edition of the Bible in Chinese has been proposed, and is already in progress of execution. This work will require a large outlay of time and careful labor. The following are the

MINUTES.

At a meeting of missionaries of various Protestant denominations, assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the Chinese version of the Sacred Scriptures.—Held at Hongkong, August 22d, 1843. Present, Messrs. Dyer, Hobson, Legge, Medhurst, Milne, and A. and J. Stronach of the London Missionary Society; Messrs. Bridgman and Ball of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Messrs. Dean and Roberts of the American Baptist Board; and Mr. Brown of the Morrison Education Society.

The present state of the Chinese version of the Sacred Scriptures having been discussed, the following resolution was carried unanimously:

"That it is desirable to have a version of the Sacred Scriptures into the Chinese language, better adapted for general circulation than any hitherto published. In regard to the New Testament, while the meeting readily acknowledge the superiority of the latest over every former version, they would recommend that all that has yet been done be submitted to a committee for the purpose of being thoroughly revised; and that the same committee be instructed to prepare a version of the Old Testament, in conformity with the above revised version of the New Testament."

At an adjourned meeting, held 23d August, 1843. Present, Rev. Messrs. Medhurst, Dyer, A. and J. Stronach, Legge, Milne, Hobson, Bridgman, Dean, Roberts, and Brown; and also, Messrs. Shuck and Macgowan of the American Baptist Board.

Resolved, "That any translation of the Sacred Scriptures into Chinese, issued with the approbation of the body of Protestant missionaries be in exact conformity to the Hebrew and Greek originals in sense; and so far as the idiom of the Chinese language will allow, in style and manner also.

"That the Textus Receptus shall form the basis of the proposed revised version.

"That the amounts of weights, measures, and pieces of money, being ascertained, the same be translated by corresponding terms in Chinese.

"That terms of Natural History be translated by corresponding terms in Chinese, as far as they can be ascertained."

At an adjourned meeting, August 24th, present, Messrs. Medhurst, Dyer, A. and J. Stronach, Legge, Hobson, Bridgman, Ball, Dean, Shuck, Roberts, and Macgowan.

Resolved, "That passages occurring in different places, but expressed in the same way in the orlginal, be translated in a uniform manner: and that the spirit of this resolution be applied, as far as possible, in the case of individual terms.

"That no periphrasis be substituted for the possessive pronoun when used in connexion with the name of God.

"That the interchange of the noun and pronoun be allowed when deemed necessary by the translators.

"That euphemisms in the originals be rendered by corresponding euphemisms in Chinese."

At an adjourned meeting, Aug. 25th. Present, Messrs. Medhurst, Dyer, A. and J. Stronach, Legge, Milne, Hobson, Bridgman, Ball, Dean, Shuck, Roberts, and Macgowan.

Resolved,—"That the subject of rendering the word βαπτίζω and its derivatives into Chinese, be referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Bridgman and Dean.

"That the rendering of the names of the Deity into Chinese be referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Medhurst and Legge.

"That the rendering of Scripture names generally be referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Medhurst and Milne, with the assistance of Mr. J. R. Morrison; and that, in the arrangement of sounds, uniformity and brevity be studied.

"That the whole body of Protestant Missionaries to the Chinese do form a general committee for the purpose of revising the translation of the Scriptures in the Chinese language; and that this committee be subdivided into local committees of stations, each to consist of all the missionaries at that station: that the work of revision be subdivided and apportioned to the several stations. That when each local committee has completed its task, a transcript thereof shall be sent to each station for further revision, and then these transcripts with the corrections upon them shall be submitted to the original revisers. When the whole of the New Testament shall have been thus revised, each station shall select one or more of its most experienced men to act as delegates in a meeting of the general committee,—it being understood that each station will be entitled to one vote only,—and these shall be the final judges as to the propriety of each revision: after which the whole shall be submitted to the Bible societies in Great Britain and America for their acceptance."

At an adjourned meeting, held 28th August, 1843. Present, Messrs. Medhurst, Dyer, A. and J. Stronach, Milne, Bridgman, Dean, Shuck, Roberts and Macgowan. And also W. M. Lowrie of the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

Resolved,—"That Mr. Medhurst be requested to act as secretary to the general committee.

"That the Bible societies in England and America be requested to reimburse any reasonable expenditure which may be incurred by the brethren in making the revision.

"That no portion of this revision shall be printed until finally revised by the committee of delegates; and not then, at the expense of the British and American Bible societies, until approved of by them.

"That the work of revision be divided into five portions as follows:

1st, Acts, and Hebrews to 2d Peter.

2d, Mark, and 1st and 2 Corinthians.
3d, Matthew, and Philippians to Philemon.
4th, Luke, Romans, Galatians, and Ephesians.
5th, John, Epistles of John and Jude, and Revelation."

September 1st. Present, Messrs. Medhurst, Dyer, A. and J. Stronach, Legge, Bridgman, Dean, Shuck, Brown and Hobson.

The committee appointed to report upon the proper mode of rendering the word βαπτίζω stated that they were not prepared to recommend any one term to express it. It appears to this meeting that it will be difficult to find any single term which shall suit the views of Baptists and Pædobaptists on that subject; so it was *Resolved*,—

"That we proceed harmoniously in the work of revision, employing the talents of missionaries of both these sections of the church to conduct it, and to bring it to as perfect a state as possible: that when this is done, should difficulties still exist on this subject, each section shall be at liberty to recommend for publication separate editions of the same version, agreeing in all other respects, and only differing as to the rendering of this term: and that the revision go forth to the world, not as the work of one party or of the other, but as the result of the combined efforts of the whole."

Sept. 4th. Present, Messrs. Medhurst, Dyer, A. and J. Stronach, Legge, Bridgman, Dean, and Shuck.—*Resolved*, "That as it is difficult to decide upon the most appropriate word for expressing the name of God in Chinese, each station may for the present use such word as it shall prefer, leaving the ultimate decision to the general committee.

"That the above resolutions be printed; and that printed copies, authenticated by the signature of the Secretary, be sent to the various Bible and Missionary societies in England and America."

(Signed) Samuel Dyer, *Secretary.* W. H. Medhurst, *Chairman.*

The death of the Rev. S. Dyer, which took place at Macao on the 24th inst., is a great loss to the cause in which he was engaged. His attainments in speaking the Fukien dialect were of the first order, and he had already published a small Vocabulary and a translation of Thom's Esop's Fables in the colloquial, and had commenced another larger vocabulary. Besides preaching among the people, Mr. Dyer had also devoted much of his time to the cutting of punches for a font of Chinese types, in which he had attained to a great degree of perfection. One large and one small font are now partly done, and means will we hope be taken to complete them both. Mr. Dyer was from London, and had lived in Malacca, Penang, and Singapore upwards of 17 years; he arrived in China in August last, and went from Hongkong to Canton, where he was taken sick with the prevailing fever; but so far recovered as to be able to go on board ship. Exposure brought on a relapse, and after four days' illness he died, æt. 39, leaving a widow and four children in Singapore.

Art. VIII. *Journal of Occurrences: new governor of Macao: concessions to its trade by Kíying; disturbances in the city: supplementary treaty signed at the Bogue, and abstract of the same; proclamation regarding British vessels, and Kíying's letter to H. B. M. plenipotentiary; fire at Canton; departure of consuls to Shánghái and Amoy.*

On the 30th ultimo, the Portuguese brig-of-war Tejo anchored in

the Roads, having a new governor for this establishment, Dom Jozé Gregorio Pegado, a captain in the navy, Chefe de Divzão, do conselho de sua magestade, e Commendador de Ordem do Christo, attended by other officers. H. E. landed in the evening, and was received with the honors due his rank; and on the 3d inst. he was installed in his new office at the building in the Monte fort, where he took the oaths of office. The late governor attended at a session of the senate on the day preceding, when he delivered the following farewell address, which has been kindly translated for us.

Gentlemen,—With the arrival of a new governor, all my functions have ceased, neither would I come to preside at this session, had I not two important duties yet to fulfill: one, to take my farewell leave of you in the capacity of your governor and president,—and the other to treat upon the subject of installing the new governor. Accept then, gentlemen, my farewell, and as representatives of this municipality have the goodness to transmit them to all your constituents without distinction; assuring them, that having dedicated all my thoughts and cares to their welfare since I became their governor, I now retire from office, with the strongest wishes to be useful to them; and that whatever may be my future lot, I shall consider myself happy if I should be permitted to employ myself in their service, and to care for their real and true interests. As to my administration, and the integrity and rectitude with which I have so long filled such a thorny office (caused by the circumstances of the times), I leave to others to say; although my conscience finds nothing to accuse me of, as on a former critical occasion, when, in this same place I said I should retire (from government), without fear and without remorse. It would be painful to me to have it shown that I had not used for the welfare of this place all that my feeble powers enabled me to do. I hope, therefore, I shall be excused, nor will it, I trust, be by you gentlemen (or by others), regarded as an act of vanity on my part, if I make in this place the following brief comparison of the state of the public chest at the period I took charge of the government, and its present state; nay, I even think I should not fulfill my duty did I omit doing so.

There existed at the time above alluded to, the sum of $511\frac{3}{10}$ taels in ready money, and also a debt of about 156,000 taels, which paid interest. At present, all the expenses of this establishment having been paid, including pensions, and the percentage on the income of the customs to the consignees already much in arrears, and also including clothes for the troops, there still remains in cash the sum of about 100,000 taels, which is at interest with good security payable at a certain time; and to this should be added besides the funds which remain in the treasurer's hands for the expenses of the current month. More than 90,000 taels of government debts were paid with the interest; and more also would have been paid, had it not been for some judicial difficulties which had to be overcome.

The extraordinary expenses during my administration amount to nearly 70,000 taels for two ships of war which came here in 1838 and 1841, and the sum of 45,000 taels expended in public and military works. Moreover the sum of 14,000 taels, or $20,000, was remitted for the finishing of the frigate so long in dock at Damaun. There ought also to be mentioned the by no means small expense incurred for paying the arrears and present dues of the crew of the Infanta Regente, and of the officers and other employés that she and the brig Esperança brought on from Goa for this establishment and that of Timor in the present monsoon, which amounts already to no small sum.

I cannot omit to mention the sincere pleasure I experience at seeing the

considerable augmentation that this city has undergone, and how much it is improved: nor will I cease to pray heaven that its prosperity may continue; and this indeed ought to be looked for from the practical talents and theoretical knowledge of the respectable governor who is to succeed me, for he is no novice in the difficult task of governing men, if he be heartily supported, as I trust he will be.

I retire then, though not without deep feeling and interest, having governed the people of Macao for nearly seven years; and although during that interval the time that I enjoyed quiet was short, owing to circumstances, I shall not for a moment forget how I and all my family have lived in Macao for that space of time. I do not know how well, or to what degree such services as I have here rendered to my country and countrymen have been regarded, but I can honestly assure you gentlemen, that the only requital to which I aspire, is the assurance that I have in zeal, activity, and patriotism come up to the confidence with which I have been honored, and that I will not be forgotten by the people of this city.

Macao, 2d October, 1843. (Signed) A. A. de Silveira Pinto.

The improvements in the city, to which H. E. here refers, have been obvious to all, and we suppose that, never since its existence, has Macao possessed so many substantial buildings, and shown so many marks of prosperity. The following summary of concessions made to the Portuguese trade by the imperial commissioner, show that the place is also to share in the late commercial changes.

1st. The letters addressed by the procurador to the authorities of Casa Branca, and the tsotang, shall in future be sent officially, and in a style as from equal to equal.

2d. The Portuguese vessels (as well those belonging to Macao as of Portugal) are to pay the same tonnage dues, 5 mace per ton, as ships pay at Whampoa, without distinction of old or new vessel.*

3d. Chinese merchants are to pay the duties on articles imported and exported, in their own custom-house, according to the new tariff, and no other charges.†

4th. The building and repairing of houses, repairs of vessels, and the furnishing of the bazar, may be done without previous permission obtained, and all the fees hitherto levied are abolished.

5th. The five ports of China recently opened to the European trade, namely Canton, Fuchau fu, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, are equally open to Portuguese vessels, subject to the new tariff.

6th. The Chinese officers may dispatch any quantity of goods, and export them direct to Macao, there paying the duties according to the new tariff; but such goods as must necessarily pass through the Canton custom-house, will be cleared there, when the duties will also be paid according to the new tariff.—*Canton Press.*

M. Pinto left this, on the 27th ultimo for Canton in the Tejo, in order to have an interview with Kíying regarding the settlement of some further matters connected with this city, having, we are told, previously obtained permission to carry the brig to the provincial city. We think a better representative for the interests of the place, or one more likely to succeed, could not be found.

A serious disturbance occurred in Macao between the Chinese and the Portuguese troops on the 25th ult. at a fire outside the San Antonio gate. It is said the poor people who lived in these mat sheds got the impression that their hovels had been set on fire by the Portuguese, and when the troops appeared, as they always do at fires, some of them made a desperate onset, and mortally wounded a soldier. The guard hereupon fired, killing three and wounding others. A row also arose on the 1st inst. from a Chinese attempting

* A new vessel is such as is measured for the first time, when one of the 25 numbers of the port is given to it; and old, such as, already having a number, are again measured.

† By goods for importation must be understood such as Chinese merchants import in Portuguese vessels, and which are afterwards carried to the interior in native craft, presenting the manifest to the hoppo at Macao or Canton; and of exportation, such as the said merchants export in such vessels or sell to Portuguese.

to pick a soldier's pocket, and another native was killed. A Portuguese soldier was also found dead two nights after. The excitement was very great among the Chinese, but two very sensible proclamations from the kiunmin fú and Hiángshán hien somewhat allayed the minds of the people, and at this date (31st) the place is quiet.

A supplementary treaty was signed at the Bogue on the 8th inst. by Kiying and sir H. Pottinger, commissioners respectively on the part of their majesties the emperor of China and the queen of England. The following abstract has been published by proclamation.

Preamble.—The Preamble provides, that the articles of the supplementary treaty "shall be as binding and of the same efficacy as though they had been inserted in the original treaty of perpetual peace and friendship."

Article I.—Provides for the new tariff being in force at the five ports of Canton, Fuchau fú, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shánghái.

Article II.—Provides for the general regulations of trade being in force at the aforesaid five ports.

Article III.—Provides that all penalties or confiscations made under the IIId clause of the said general regulations of trade, shall belong to the government of China.

Article IV.—Provides that British merchants shall be allowed only to trade at the five ports named in Article I; that the British merchant ships shall not repair to any other ports or places in China; that if they do so, in contravention of this article, the Chinese authorities shall be at liberty to seize and confiscate both vessel and cargo, and that all Chinese subjects discovered clandestinely trading with British merchants at any other ports or places in China shall be punished as the law in China may direct.

Article V.—Provides for the IVth clause of the general regulations of trade being applicable to both parties.

Article VI.—Provides that English merchants and others residing at, or resorting to, the five Ports, shall not go into the surrounding country, beyond certain distances, (to be fixed by the local authorities and consuls,) and "on no pretence for purposes of traffic;" and that if any person, whatever his rank, station or calling, disobey this article, and "wander away into the country," he "shall be seized, and handed over to the British consul for suitable punishment."

Article VII.—Provides for British subjects and their families residing, agreeably to the treaty of perpetual peace and friendship, at the different ports named in Article I, and for their being allowed to buy or rent ground and houses at fair and equitable rates, such as prevail "amongst the people, without exaction on either side." The ground and houses, so to be sold or rented, to be set apart by the local authorities in communication with the consuls."

Article VIII.—Provides for all foreign countries, whose subjects or citizens have hitherto traded at Canton, being admitted to the five ports named in Article I, on the same terms as England.

Article IX.—Provides for all Chinese criminals and offenders against the law, who may flee to Hongkong, or to British ships of war, or to British merchantmen for refuge, being "delivered up on proof or admission of their guilt;" and for any sailor, soldier, or other person,—whatever his caste or country,—who is a subject of the crown of England, and who may, from any cause, or on any pretence, desert, fly, or escape into the Chinese territory, being seized and confined by the Chinese authorities, and forthwith sent to the nearest consular, or other British government officer.

Article X.—Provides for a British ship of war being stationed at each of the five ports, to insure good order and discipline amongst the crews of merchant shipping, and to support the "necessary authority of the consul over British subjects." The crews of such ships of war to be "carefully restrained by the officer commanding," and the rules regarding not straying into the country to be applicable to them, in the same manner as to the crews of merchant ships The ships of war to be in no degree liable to port charges, or any of the General Regulations laid down for trade.

Article XI.—Provides for the British forces being withdrawn from Chusan (Tinghái), and Kulángsú being restored to the Chinese government, agreeable to the Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship, the moment all the monies stipulated for in that treaty, shall be paid; and "the British plenipotentiary distinctly and voluntarily agrees that all dwelling-houses, store-houses, barracks, and other buildings, that the British troops or people may have occupied, or intermediately built or repaired, shall be handed over, on the evacuation of the ports exactly as they stand."

Article XII.—Provides for the British plenipotentiary instructing the different consuls, (in addition to the proclamation the plenipotentiary has already issued) "to strictly watch over and carefully scrutinize the conduct of all persons, being British subjects,—trading under their superintendence;"—and in the event of any smuggling transactions coming to their knowledge, they are to apprize the Chinese authorities "who will proceed to seize and confiscate all goods, whatever their value or nature—that may have been so smuggled;" and will, likewise, "be at liberty to prohibit the vessel, from which the smuggled goods were landed, from trading further, and to send her away, as soon as her accounts are adjusted and paid." All Chinese subjects, whether custom-house officers or others, who may be discovered to be concerned in smuggling are, by this article, to be punished as the Chinese authorities shall think fit.

Article XIII.—Provides for all persons, whether natives of China or otherwise, conveying goods to Hongkong for sale on obtaining a pass or port-clearance from one of the five ports, named in Article I; and paying the duties agreeable to the tariff on such goods. It also provides for natives of China repairing to Hongkong to purchase goods, and for their obtaining a pass from the custom-house of one of the five ports, should they require a Chinese vessel to carry away their purchases. These passes to be restored at the expiration of each trip.

Article XIV.—Provides for an officer of the British government examining the registers and passes of all Chinese vessels visiting Hongkong to buy or sell goods; and for any vessel which may not have a register or pass being "considered an unauthorized, or smuggling vessel," and not being allowed to trade. By this arrangement, it is to be hoped that piracy and illegal "traffic will be effectually prevented."

Article XV.—Provides for debts, incurred by Chinese dealers or merchants at Hongkong, being recovered through the English court of justice. Should the debtor fly from Hongkong to the Chinese territory, and be known, or found to have property, real or personal, the IVth clause of the General Regulations will be applicable to the case, on application being made by the consul. In like manner, should a British merchant incur debts at any of the five ports, and fly to Hongkong, the British authorities will, on receiving an application from the Chinese officers, "institute an investigation into the claims, and when established, oblige the defaulter or debtor to settle them, to the utmost of his means."

Article XVI.—Provides for a monthly return of passes granted to Chinese vessels to visit Hongkong, being furnished to the British officer referred to in Article XIV, by the hoppo of Canton, and for a similar return being made by the said officer.

Article XVII, also termed "Additional Article."—Provides for all cutters, schooners, lorchas, and such small vessels, that ply between Canton and Hongkong, or between Canton and Macao, passing as they have hitherto done, free of all port-charges, "if they only carry passengers, letters, or baggage;" but if they carry any dutyable articles, however small the quantity, they are to pay tonnage dues at the rate of one mace per ton register. This article further provides for the smallest of such vessels being considered to be 75 tons burden, and the largest 150 tons burden; beyond which last size they are to be classed as foreign ships, and to be charged tonnage dues according to Article Vth of the General Regulations.

The following three rules were further laid down in this Article, which is only applicable to the port of Canton, for the guidance of these small vessels.

1st.—"Every British schooner, cutter, lorcha, &c., shall have a sailing-letter or register, in Chinese and English, under the seal and signature of the chief superintendent of trade, describing her appearance, burden, &c., &c.

2d.—"Every schooner, cutter, lorcha, and such vessel shall report herself as large vessels are required to do at the Bocca Tigris; and when she carries cargo, she shall also report herself at Whampoa, and on reaching Canton deliver up her sailing-letter or register to the British consul, who will obtain permission from the hoppo for her to discharge her cargo, which she is not to do without such permission, under the forfeiture of the penalties laid down in the IIId clause of the General Regulations.

3d.—"When the inward cargo is discharged, and an outward one (if intended) taken on board, and the duties on both arranged and paid, the Consul will restore the register or sailing-letter, and allow the vessel to depart."

The Conclusion.—Provides for the provisions of the supplementary treaty being immediately carried into effect; that on receiving the gracious assent of the emperor in the vermilion pencil, the imperial commissioner will deliver the very copy of the treaty containing it, into the hands of his excellency Hwang, judge of Canton, who is to proceed to such place as the British plenipotentiary may appoint, and deliver it to the plenipotentiary to have and to hold. "Afterwards the sign manual of the sovereign of England having been received at Hongkong, likewise graciously assenting to, and confirming the Treaty," the British Plenipotentiary will dispatch that copy of the Treaty containing the royal sign manual, by a specially appointed officer to Canton, to deliver it into the hands of his said excellency Hwang, "who will forward it to the imperial commissioner as a rule and a guide to both nations for ever, and as a solemn confirmation of our peace and friendship." A most important supplementary treaty.

Signed and sealed, &c., &c., &c.

L. S. of H B. M.'s Plenipotentiary. (Signed) Henry Pottinger.
L. S. of the Imperial Commissioner. (Signed) Keying, (in Tartar).
(A true abstract) Richard Woosnam.

Proclamation regarding British vessels on the coast. We extract this and Kíying's letter from the Hongkong Gazette of Oct. 26th.

Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., g. c. b., her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., &c., in China, deems it advisable to direct the republication of the annexed Order of her majesty the Queen in council of the 24th day of February, 1843, and also the publication of copies of a communication received from his excellency the imperial commissioner, Kíying, under date the 8th of this month, and of the reply afforded to it on the 11th instant; relative to merchant vessels, under British colors going for purposes of trade or commerce, to any other port of China except the five that have been declared open by treaty.

In enjoining due attention and obedience, on the said Order in Council, her majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., thinks it right, under the powers he holds, to explain and notify by this proclamation, that, looking to the great extent of the seacoast of China, as well as to the difficulty which attends its navigation, in one or other direction, at most seasons of the year, owing to the strength of the prevailing winds (the southwest and northeast monsoons) it will not be looked upon, or held to be, in any degree a "breach or violation" of the said Order in Council, should British vessels approach and anchor for safety, or shelter, near the coast of China, or in any of its roadsteads, or inlets, lying to the southward of the embouchure of the Yángtsz' kiáng; but all her Britannic majesty's subjects must henceforward clearly bear in view, and understand, not only from this proclamation and its accompaniments, but from the IV Article of the abstract of the Supplementary Treaty, promulgated for general information on the 18th of this month, the risk they will run by attempting, in opposition to the stipulations of the treaty, to trade elsewhere than at one of the five ports.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., further thinks it right to explain and notify by this proclamation, that as none of the ports to be opened agreeable to the treaty, for purposes of trade and commerce, lie to the northward of the point indicated above, (namely, the embouchures of the Yángtsz' kiáng), he has, in virtue of the authority vested in him, and pending the gracious pleasure of her majesty, fixed that point as the limit to which British merchant vessels may proceed without being taken to be guilty of a contravention of the treaty, and accordingly all subjects of the crown of England, are hereby warned and given distinctly to understand, that any British merchant vessel that may be positively known or discovered, to have visited any part of the seacoast of China higher up than the 32d degree of north latitude, (unless she should be forced by absolute stress of weather,) will be assumed to have gone there, in violation of her majesty's said Order in Council and of this proclamation, and the necessary measures will be taken for her being detained by any of her majesty's ships that may fall in with her, with a view to her being sent to Hongkong for inquiry and adjudication.

In conclusion, her majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., most specially and solemnly warns all her majesty's subjects against any act of violence,—no matter what the alleged cause or pretence may be, towards any of the officers or people of China. If merchant vessels will go to trade at any of the ports of China not opened by treaty for purposes of trade or commerce, it is self evident that they voluntarily expose themselves, after the of trepeated warnings, to the chances of being attacked and driven away, or seized and confiscated, and in either case not only will they receive no protection or countenance from her majesty's ships of war or other authorities in China, but they will if they attempt to defend themselves, and loss of life or bloodshed should ensue, be seized as pirates, and brought to Hongkong to await the decision and commands of her majesty's government.

God save the Queen.

Dated at the Govt. House, Hongkong. October 24th, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER.

[*For the Order in Council, see page* 446.]

Kiying, high commissioner of the imperial family, guardian of the prince, governor-general of Kiangnan and Kiangsi, &c., &c., hereby makes this official communication.

It appears that the high officers of Chili and Shantung have on different occasions and independently of each other, memorialized the throne to the following effect.

On the 9th day of the 7th month of this present year (4th August), two two-masted foreign vessels were first seen at sea in the district of Tangching, in Shantung, whence they proceeded to an island call Liukung tau, in the district of Wantang, where they cast anchor. On the 10th day of the said month (August 5th), three foreigners, five Canton men and one man from Kiangsi, landed from a ship's boat, and distributed handbills, to the effect that they had woolens, miscellaneous articles, opium in large and small balls, &c., &c., for sale, and wished forthwith to commence trafficking with our people; but as our people dare not hold any clandestine dealings with them, they returned to their ship and sailed away.—On the 11th day (6th August), they went to an island called Chifau tau in the district of Fushan, where they cast anchor. On the 29th day (24th August) they sailed outside of the sands called Tankiang sha, near Taku (i. e. the mouth of the Pei ho) in Chili, where they again anchored. Thereupon the commandant and intendant of Tientsin went on board the ship, and saw there upwards of twenty men, who spoke with a Canton accent, and fifty or sixty foreigners, black and white. A linguist of the surname of Tsiang, said that the ship belonged to your honorable nation, and that she had taken on board a cargo of cotton-cloths, woolens, &c., &c., at Shinchau fu (Singapore?) which they had brought on for sale; and at the same time they exhibited a bill of parcels for inspection, from the hong Tihli. The commandant and intendant immediately told them, that Tientsin was a place where commercial intercourse was not permitted, but as the people on board that ship (or these ships) wished to buy provisions, the officers forthwith supplied their wants, and would receive no payment; and in fine on the 1st day of the 7th intercalary month (25th August), they got up anchor and stood away towards the south.

Now I, the high commissioner, have received the imperial commands to ascertain from your excellency, what ships these are, that thus unauthorizedly and clandestinely go from place to place, and to impress upon your excellency that they must be all

rigidly restrained upon one and the same principle, and they may not look out for or hope to obtain other places, as open markets than those stipulated for in the treaty.

I find, that these ships went to Chili and Shantung before that your excellency had issued a proclamation forbidding them to do so, and moreover as they went away of their own accord, there is no occasion now to say anything more upon that head; only, instancing these ships whether your excellency may or may not know whence they came, and whither they went, yet this being the time when the different ports are now opened to your lawful trade, and the articles of the supplementary treaty being now settled and agreed upon, it would be well if your excellency would immediately issue a proclamation to the effect that, one month after the date of said proclamation, viz. after the 15th day of the 9th month (6th November) any vessel that did not obey orders and keep within bounds, should be liable to confiscate both ship and cargo, in accordance with the new commercial regulations, recently established by mutual consent.

Forasmuch as I now make this official communication, that your excellency may take the steps that appear necessary, and I beg that your excellency will also send me an answer in course. An important communication.

To H. E. sir H. Pottinger, bart. G. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

Taukwang, 23d year, 8th month, 16th day, (October 8th, 1842.)

[*For the reply to this, see Journal of Occurrences for November.*]

Fire at Canton. A disastrous fire occurred in the western suburbs of Canton on the 24th inst. by which about a thousand Chinese buildings, and three of the foreign hongs were consumed. This fire is said to have originated about 6 P. M., in a shop in White Rice street, where a careless native was at his devotions on the beginning of the month; it spread so rapidly among the shops in that street, and thence easterly and southerly, that by midnight the rear factory of the Danish hong, occupied by Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, & Co., was in flames, and in four hours, the Danish, and Spanish, and most of the French hongs, together with all the intermediate shops and streets down to the water's edge, were in ashes. The Chinese police did what they could to defend the property of all parties exposed to plunder, but the most efficient guard, so far as foreigners were concerned, was afforded by the marines from H. M. ship Dido, hon. capt. Keppel, and the seamen from the merchantmen, aided by coolies from the hongs, so that comparatively little valuable property was stolen or burned. The number of miscreants, ready to pounce upon whatever is left unprotected, is so great at Chinese fires, that severe measures are required, to keep them off; and indeed most of the efforts of the sufferers is usually directed to saving their goods, rather than getting the flames under. One of these vagabonds was shot by a marine, and others, it is said were rightly served by the Chinese soldiery. The office of the British consulate was destroyed, and the members of the consulate and some other parties have temporarily engaged boats for residences, while others have been accommodated in the six remaining hongs.

British consuls of Shánghái and Amoy. On the 23d inst. H. M. steamer Driver left Hongkong for these places, having on board the respective consuls and their suites; namely, capt. George Balfour, H. B. M. consul for Shánghái, Walter H. Medhurst, jr. esq., interpreter, and Frederick H. Hale, esq., surgeon to the same consulate; also H. Gribble, esq., officiating consul at Amoy, George G. Sullivan, esq., officiating vice-consul, and Charles A. Winchester, esq., surgeon to the consulate.

Date Due

Ap 19 '45			
Ap 27 '45			
F 4 '46			